Second Series Vol. LIII - No. 34 Saturday, April 1, 1961
Chaitra 11, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LIII contains Nos. 31 - 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 1, 1961/Chaitra 11, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion for Burmah-Shell Refinery

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*1222. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Pangarkar:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 21st November, 1960, and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated their views on the proposal of Burmah-Shell Oil Company Ltd., for expansion of their refinery and setting up of lubricating plants; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Company have been advised that Government are unable to consider any proposals to expand the refinery in terms of the 1951 Agreement.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to the previous question it was said that Government have asked for clarification on certain points. May I know what those points were and what the reply of the company is?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Well, during the past weeks several queries were made and some talks also held, between the Burmah-Shell refinery people and ourselves and they could not agree to the broad principles on which we wanted agreement, the most important among them being that they are considering this programme on a new basis apart from the 1951 refinery agreement. They have not yet agreed to it, and therefore we have expressed our inability to accept their proposal as such.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the exact proposal for expansion of this refinery, and to what extent will its capacity be increased?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The proposal to expand the refinery is from about 2·6 million tons to 4 million tons per annum.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speech of the Chairman of the Burmah-Shell Refineries made on the 29th August 1960, wherein he has stated that in return for conceding the duty protections of Rs. 3·5 crores Government said that they will consider the expansion on the merits; if so, what are the grounds for giving such an assurance?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not read the speech referred to by my hon. friend, and Government have not agreed to consider any proposal on the basis as suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A few days ago a spokesman of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has stated that the refinery capacity in our country during the Third Plan would be 12 million tons. May I know whether, in view of the non-acceptance of the Burmah-Shell expansion programme,

there will be a corresponding increase in the refinery capacity in the public sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By the end of the Third Plan the potential production capacity of all our refineries and proposed refineries will be more or less equal to our consumption in the country which includes a marginal import which will be necessary. We think that if our present programme for the refineries and expansion of the refineries goes through, then, by the end of the Third Plan period we may not require any additional refineries for the time being.

Shri Hem Barua: What was the specific ground on which Burmah-Shell based its request to Government for permission to allow expansion of the present capacity of the refinery?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They thought, and they still think, that the consumption pattern in the country has increased very much, perhaps to about 14 million tons, and that our capacity on refineries is not to that extent; therefore, if the Government allow them this expansion, they would be saving foreign exchange.

Shri Goray: Is it a fact that the entire capital for this nearly Rs. 9½ crores was to be raised by them and there was no foreign exchange question involved? If so, in view of the fact that they would be saving about Rs. 4 crores a year, what is the reason for Government refusing these people the permission to expand?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is one of the conditions offered by Burma-Shell which, as has been indicated by my hon. friend, is only one; the whole thing has to be considered in its total context, that s, all the aspects which we have to deal with in giving them expansion capacity for the refinery. We do not agree with the assessment of Burmah-Shell that the consumption of our petroleum products will be so much that we must necessarily give them the capacity that they want.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know if Burma-Shell have agreed to refine our indigenous crude oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are still negotiating on this matter.

Shri Goray: Does it mean that the consumption of kerosene and of the whole range of lubricating oils can be met from our own production in this country during the next five years?

Shri C. D. Pande: Diesel also, if possible.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir; the consumption of kerosene and diesel is increasing at such a rate that we will have to import some quantities by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that for refining a ton of oil Burmah-Shell takes only Rs. 50 while in the public sector we are required to spend nearly Rs. 200?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know; I will have to calculate all those and get all those statistics before I can answer it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The three public sector refineries that are supposed to be set up will have a capacity of 4·75 million tons. May I know whether there is any programme of expansion of these refineries, or one more additional refinery is going to be set up to meet our needs?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have first to create our refineries in the public sector, as we are now creating them. There are proposals to expand them at the proper time. When I say all this I have in mind the proposal of expansion at subsequent dates when the refineries will have come into operation.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that we are negotiating with Burmah-Shell for refining our Cambay crude, may I know whether Burmah-Shell has linked up its fresh proposals for expansion of the refining capacity with this proposal for refining our Cambay crude?

Mr. Speaker: Is it part of the negotiations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. As it is part of the negotiations, I would not like to give the details now.

Barauni Refinery

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*1223. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 316 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report of oil refinery at Barauni has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the Project Report have not yet been finalized as these are under discussion between the Indian Refineries Limited and the Soviet Experts.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The same was the reply on the previous occasion also. May I know what are the reasons for so much delay and by what time it will be finalised?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Unfortunately I have not changed my reply since the last one, because the negotiations and discussions are still going on and the detailed project is being considered between ourselves and the Soviet experts. I suppose within the next few days, if I am not wrong, we will reach some conclusions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Soviet experts are meeting our technical personnel in arriving at conclusions with regard to these negotiations or meeting the directors of the Indian Refineries Limited?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know who exactly are the personnel who are having these discussions, because the Indian Refineries Limited have to be enquired. But presumably the Managing Director, along with his group of experts, must be meeting them.

Shri Nathwani: May I know if any foreign experts have been invited to select the site and, if so on how many occasions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Foreign experts have not been invited exactly for selecting the site. The selection of the site was done by our own people. When, later on, some experts came here in connection with other work, their opinion also was sought.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister said that the project report is not finalised yet and it would be finalised within the next few days. May I know how much of expenditure has already been incurred on this particular project for construction and levelling of the site etc; and also whether it is safe to proceed without finalising the detailed report? We have already spent something for filling up the site etc.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Broadly speaking, the levelling of the ground and raising it has not much to do with the change or modification in the project pattern of the refinery which has mostly to deal with the details of the project report. But it is true that certain changes may be required in the ultimate programme of production of various products. For that, I do not think any basic change in expenditure will be called for.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know if the site selected is not within the seismic zone so that the cost of construction may not increase at a later stage?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Unfortunately, most of the northern regions of the country lie in the seismic zone. We have got to find some solution for doing our work even though they be in the seismic region.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In reply to a question of December 23, it was stated that the detailed project report will be received by December, 1960 and that the first 1 million unit will be commissioned by October-December, 1962. In view of the delay in receiving the detailed project report, may I know whether there will be any change in the time schedule?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We do not contemplate any delay in the execution of the first phase of the plan on account of the few weeks' delay in receiving the detailed project report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was proposed that some Indian trainees would be sent to the Soviet Union for training on the erection, maintenance and operation of the refineries. May I know whether they have been sent?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes; they might have left yesterday or they may be leaving today.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what is going to be the production pattern of the Barauni refinery? May I know whether the original pattern is going to be affected by this project report?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is precisely the production programme that is under discussion these days. There may have to be some changes on account of the quality of crude oil. But, we are trying to avoid any changec because the details are all laid down now and it will be much easier and smoother for us to stick to the detailed recommendations. Perhaps, if there are some defects in the details we may have to change.

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों का संक्षिप्त परिचय

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*१२२४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी :
डा० सामन्त सिंहार :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री २ दिसम्बर १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों की संक्षिप्त जीवनियां प्रकाशित करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या किया है ;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को कितना-कितना अनुदान देने का आश्वासन दिया गया है ; और

(घ) उन आश्वासनों पर अब तक कहां तक अमल हुआ है ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have already started work. The matter is being pursued with the remaining States.

(b) The Government of India have advised the State Governments regarding the general pattern and scope of the lists to be prepared by them. When all the State Governments have their basic material, the Government of India may take up the question of bringing out a consolidated list.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to extend financial assistance to State Governments at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the approved expenditure. The State Governments are being informed accordingly.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् क्या राज्य सरकारों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि किसी निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर इस कार्य को समाप्त करदें क्योंकि इसमें पहले ही काफी देरी हो चुकी है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, no time limit can be set as such. But, we hope that the work will be completed within about 2 years. Some of

the State Governments have said that they would be able to complete it within 2 years.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव भी दिया गया है कि इस सूची को तैयार करते समय केवल अहिंसक आन्दोलन के सैनिकों का ही परिचय न दिया जाए बल्कि जिस किसी ने भी देश के लिए कुर्बानियां की हैं उन सबको इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाए ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, actually, the advice is much wider than that. Anyone who has worked for the national awakening, whether in the field of politics, social uplift or educationall their names will be included.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इस सूची का सवाल है क्या इसके लिए कोई समय की अवधि भी निर्धारित की गयी है कि सन् १६२० से अब तक के लोगों को इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाएगा या सन् १८५७ तक के लोगों को इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाएगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. The lists will start from 1818. That date was chosen because that was the date of Regulation III which was the first political enactment of that type. And, all persons who have participated from 1818 to 1947, as far as we can gather the information, will be included in the lists.

Shri Tyagi: Have Government cared to preserve the pages of date registers of various jails which bear the signatures of leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya etc. while they entered the prison and when they were released?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This would be within the knowledge of the State Governments. I think they will do whatever is possible in the matter.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : बहुत से लोग जो विदेशों में काम कर रहे थे उनके बारे में आपने अभी तक मालूमात हासिल नहीं की हैं । मुझे अभी तक किसी ने नहीं पूछा है कि आपके साथ कौन-कौन थे ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं । उनका हवाला भी इसमें दिया जाएगा या नहीं ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को कहा गया है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो हर एक का नाम इसमें शामिल कर लें और मुझे उम्मीद है यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट जरूर आनरेबल मेम्बर से इस बारे में पूछेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र द्वारा शासित इलाकों में इस किस्म का कोई काम किया जा रहा है और उसके सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes; all the Union territories have also been asked to prepare similar lists.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement it is mentioned that States like Madras have not so far responded. I would like to know whether the Central Government will undertake to prepare also the life-sketches of legislative politicians like Srinivasa Iyengar and Satyamurthi and others without waiting for the life-sketches being prepared by the various States? My point is whether the Central Government also is now preparing the sketches, essentially of legislature politicians who were part of the movement and who have made not a little contribution?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that question. The preliminary lists will be prepared by the State Governments.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether any gentlemen who actually took part in the freedom movement and who have got personal experience are associated with the work?

Shri Humayun Kabir: East State Government is setting up its own machinery. I am sure they will keep all these things in mind.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has the Centre drawn the attention of the State Governments to that aspect of the question?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is such an obvious thing. I do not think it is necessary for me to do that. This has been discussed with the State Governments.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : क्या नेता जी की फौज के बारे में आप जनरल शाहनवाज खा साहब से दरयाफ्त कर रहे हैं, उनके पास तो पूरी लिस्ट होनी चाहिए ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have already stated, the State Governments are making all kinds of enquiries.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मुल्क के मौजूदा हालात के पेशे नजर यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आजादी के हर मुजाहिद की चाहे वह किसी भी मजहब से ताल्लुक रखता हो छोटी छोटी सवान उम्रियां छाप कर लोगों में तकसीम करायीं जाएं ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि आजादी की जंग में हम सब एक साथ थे ?

[میں جاننا چاهتا هوں که کیا ملک کے موجودہ حالات کے پیش نظر یه ضروری نہیں ہے که آزادی کے هر مجاهد کی - چاہے وہ کسی بھی مذهب سے تعلق رکھتا هو - چھوٹی چھوٹی سوانح عمریاں چھاپ کر لوگوں میں تقسیم کرائی جائیں تاکه لوگوں کو معلوم هو که آزادی کی جنگ میں هم سب ایک ساتھ تھے -]

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is obvious that when the lists are prepared it will include all men of all communities because it is a fact that men of all communities, languages and religious have contributed to the Indian national struggle.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I am asking a very important question. We have been asking for these sketches for a long time—to compile these.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that in two years it will be done.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether the names of those persons who were exclusively working in foreign countries for the Indian national movement would be included in such life sketches?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was put by Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that question.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : जैसा माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, इस इतिहास में सन् १८८० के बाद . . .

श्री हुमायून कबीर : मैं ने कहा था सन् १८१८ के बाद ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the scope of these life sketches will include those people who have participated in the struggle for the Independence of Goa, which is a part of the national liberation struggle?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a matter for consideration I have not applied my mind to this particular aspect.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, ब्रिटिश प्रान्तों में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा था, उस के समानान्तर ही देशी रजवाड़ों में प्रजा मंडलो के नेतृत्व में चलाये जाने वाले आन्दोलन में भाग ले कर जिन लोगों ने कुर्बानियां कीं, क्या उन को भी इस में सम्मिलित किया जायगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is obvious that anyone who took part in any struggle for the liberation of the people inhabiting the Indian Union will be included in this list.

Steel Board

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*1225. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua: }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for creation of a body like the U.K. Steel Board has been made by the producers, distributors and consumers of Steel;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in regard thereto; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Suggestions have been made for setting up a new organisation along the lines of the Steel Board in the U.K. Government are examining the question of the type of organisation that is necessary to meet the problems of the future.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: If the scheme is not to have any Steel Board like that, what are the plans to have co-ordinated action in respect of the private sector as well as the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: They are considering it.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That co-ordinated action is taking place even today. The Iron and Steel Controller is mainly responsible for planning production. We have also got the raw materials committee in which the representatives of private sector as well as the public sector steel plants participate and questions about the supply of raw materials are sorted out there. So, there is already co-ordination but any further steps that may be considered advisable will certainly be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the representatives of the consumers are also appointed on this Committee? If not, will they be appointed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir; representatives of consumers are appointed on the steel advisory committees.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Are the representatives of States also taken to get the view of the States about prices and other things?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that the representatives of States are necessary in connection with pricing. As I have tried to explain on a number of occasions the price fixation for payment to the producers is done on the advice of the Tariff Commission. As to what is the price that 's chargeable to the consumer is a broad matter of policy and those prices have been fixed for a number of years. There has been practically no change, except in the case of one category namely, sheets.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the reports submitted by the French, British and American experts about management, may I know whether the Steel Controller is planning not only production but also administration and management for these steel plants in the private and public sectors?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This has got nothing to do with any recommendation that might have been made by the American team or any other team. The function of the Iron and Steel Controller is not so much concerned about the management of the plants, whether in the public or private sectors. But he exercises the regulatory functions of the Government in the matter of directing that a particular plant in the public or private sector at any particular point of time will roll particular type of products. That is the main function when I mentioned planning earlier.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that a Steel Board is suggested for efficient management and administration of these steel plants in the public sector and the private sector, I just want to know whether under the Steel Controller we are approximating that efficient management that is visualised or envisaged under the Steel Board.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The suggestion contained in the first part of the question of the hon. Member is not correct. So, the second part does not arise.

Tractors for Dandakaranya Project

*1226. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ordnance factories are supplying the tractors according to the schedule to the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what causes have contributed to the defective production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 38].

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: From the statement I find that the balance of 17 cannot be supplied as the radiators and clutches have not yet been made available by the Dandakaranya authorities. I also feel that they may not need them now because of the situation there. Under such circumstances, is there any proposal under consideration that these ordnance factories should have these radiators and clutches on their own and give them where there is necessity for them; there is ample necessity in Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action this relates to Dandakaranya; it does not relate to Punjab.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the reason for the delay in completing delivery of the order was that firm order was placed two months late by the Dandakaranya Development Authority and secondly due to the difficulty experienced in getting the required quantity of steel. What steps are being taken to overcome these difficulties and to get steel in time?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are taking every possible step. As mentioned in the statement the final difficulty we had to encounter is only in regard to a few tractors in whose cases certain parts were not received by us from the DDA. As soon as we receive them, the work will go through.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that a senior technical officer was appointed to enquire into the so called defects in the tractors supplied to the DDA and if so whether the investigations have been completed and it has been found that it was because of the negligence of the DDA that there have been defects?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is true that a technical expert has gone into it and further investigations are going on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What was the finding?

Mr. Speaker: Further investigations are going on.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the production of tractors in the ordnance factories is causing considerable delay in the manufacture of tanks for which the Defence Ministry has actually entered into an agreement?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Not that I am aware of.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know if the ordnance factories are not manufacturing radiators and clutches?

Shri Raghuramaiah: What happened in this case is this. In regard to an earlier supply, in certain cases they needed some repairs for engines. They sent the engines without radiators and clutches; as they were in a hurry we took out radiators and clutches from the new tractors and put them in the engines and handed over to them. In order to make it up, they had to send the radiators and clutches and we are awaiting their receipt.

Shri Morarka: In answer to part (c) it is said in the statement that as far as is known, not one of the tractors delivered to the project against this order has been brought into use. So far 58 tractors have been delivered. May I know why not a single tractor is being used? Is it because of some defect or is it because of no work for the tractors?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is for the Dandakaranya Authority to answer. But I may say that so far as I know and my Ministry knows—I am subject to correction by the Minister concerned—it has nothing to do with any defect but it is due to want of trained personnel to use them. That is my information but I am subject to correction.

Shri Morarka: For running a tractor, what trained personnel do we require except an ordinary driver? I cannot understand why 58 tractors are lying there idle. If there is no defect, has the hon. Minister tried to ascertain whether they do not need any more tractors?

Shri Raghuramaiah: What explanation I have submitted is after definite ascertainment. If my hon. friend wants to go further and get more information, I would advise him to put a question to the hon. Minister concerned and I am sure that he would be able to give an answer.

Shri Tangamani: Of the 58 tractors, how many tractors are actually working now?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would require notice, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There have been tractors all over the country; there was the Central Tractor Organisation also. How is it that there is no trained personnel?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I put a question? The balance of 17 tractors is lying incomplete. If the DDA is not having them, why not our ordnance factories build them on their own and put them on the market?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already explained that we are awaiting the receipt of radiators and clutches which are available with the DDA. As soon as they send them on to us, we will complete them.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 58 tractors that have been sent, may I know whether all the 58 are lying idle or some of them are working? If some of them are working, I want to know how many of them are working.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it not once but twice or even thrice. The question put by Shri Morarka was whether the tractors were not working because there was some defect in them. The hon. Minister said that they were lying idle for want of trained personnel. When the matter was pursued and it was asked as to how that could happen when tractors needed only ordinary drivers the hon. Minister said that was his information and for further detail the question may be addressed to the Minister concerned.

Shri Tangamani: My information is that some are working.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. But that is not the information of the hon. Minister.

House Collapse in Delhi

*1227. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether three persons were killed in Delhi in December 1960 as a result of house collapse;

(b) if so, whether the houses were declared risky by the Delhi Corporation;

(c) number of such houses declared risky for habitation; and

(d) steps taken by Government to get such houses renovated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, as a result of collapse of a wall.

(b) A portion of the house in question was declared dangerous and demolished. The wall, a portion of which collapsed, was not considered dangerous.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation found 516 houses dangerous.

(d) 150 houses were demolished by the Corporation. 150 houses were demolished by owner|occupier. 216 houses were repaired by owner|occupier.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that some of the house owners do not repair the houses at all in spite of the fact that several representations are made; if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to see that the house owners repair the houses in advance?

Shri Datar: A notice is given to the house owner. If he does not do the repairs in time, there are sufficient provisions in the Delhi Municipal Act to have the walls and other portios demolished at the cost of the owner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any step has been taken by the Government or by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to provide alternative accommodation to those who have lost their accommodation because of the collapse of the house?

Shri Datar: That is a very larger question as to whether funds have to be offered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking about the 150 houses.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether alternative accommodation has been offered to those families in other houses.

Shri Datar: I have got no information on that point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my submission is only this. Supposing my house collapses today it is very difficult to get another house. I want to konw whether Government would take steps to provide me with alternative accommodation because it was for no fault of mine that my house collapsed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not object to the question. He has no information as to whether alternative accommodation has been provided or not. He does not say that it is not right to provide alternative accommodation.

Estimates of Steel Plants

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*1228. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah: }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the revised estimates of steel plants on uniform basis have been prepared; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The revised estimates are under preparation and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Messrs. Hindustan Steel Limited have submitted any proposals in this regard?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The final estimates will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt of those proposals. Full proposals have not yet been received. We are in correspondence and we hope to get the required information before long.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know how much truth is there in the statement made by Shri M. A. Master in the book *Resources for the Third Plan* in which he states that the original estimates for the three steel plants were of the order of Rs. 300 crores and it is now estimated that the cost would go beyond Rs. 620 crores?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member will have an opportunity of comparing the figures when the detailed estimates are placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Morarka: From the latest report of the Hindustan Steel Limited it appears that the estimates have gone up from Rs. 559 crores to Rs. 605 crores—an increase of Rs. 46 crores. It is also said in the report that this is again subject to the escalation clause. May I know what the hon. Minister expects the effect of the escalation clause would be so far as the estimates are concerned?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The escalation clause is also likely to push up the total cost, but the quantum thereof I am unable to say at present

Shri Morarka: On a previous occasion the hon. Minister said that the escalation clause may increase the estimate by 10 per cent. May I know whether that estimate of 10 per cent still holds good or whether their is any revision so far as the escalation clause is concerned?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If I have stated that I, have already said that that was my estimate. I have not had the opportunity to check up as to whether my estimate is correct or not. That can be checked when those figures which, as I have already submitted, will be placed on the Table. Then only it will be possible for me to say whether it is 10 per cent or 9 per cent. It will not be fair for me to make a guess at this stage when the figures are being actually worked out.

Shri Morarka: So far as Durgapur steel works are concerned, it was a turnkey job. But even in respect of Durgapur the estimates have been revised several times. In one particular item about civil engineering work the estimates have gone up from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 25 crores. When it was a turnkey job may I know why it was subject to an increase in price both in respect of cost of equipment as well as cost of construction? Otherwise, what was the meaning in describing it as a turnkey job?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In the case of Durgapur it is correct that the original estimates have been exceeded, and it is also a fact that a major part in that increase is on account of increase in the cost of civil works. Even in a turnkey job certain quantities are first tentatively fixed as representing the quantum of work that would be required under any head including the civil works. But if the total quantum of work for civil works has to be increased for a variety of reasons including the soil conditions and other factors, then that necessarily pushes up the cost.

Shri Nathwani: What is the machinery set up by the Government to see that this revision in estimates is justified?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The machinery, Sir, is the normal regulatory machinery which regulates the expenditure; namely the engineers to ensure that a particular type of work is undertaken, the finance people, the accounts people etc. All these people in a concerted manner always try to ensure that the cost that are incurred are reasonable. The actual estimate now being given is by putting together what has been spent. The original figures were what were estimated to be spent. Now that we are

nearing completion, the figures that will be given now will be more or less based on the actuals.

Mr. Speaker: What I am considering to suggest is that even small matters of expenditure must be passed by this House. It seems that originally some rough estimates are made. In that way an estimate of Rs. 100 crores is increased to Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores and this House has no opportunity to pass it or reject it. I am seriously considering whether, when the original estimates are exceeded by more than 10 per cent,—if I am given an estimate of Rs. 40,000 for my house I can understand that there may be a margin of, say, Rs. 10,000; but if the man who gave me the estimate comes and says that it would ultimately cost me Rs. 1,40,000 I will ask him to better scrap it—the House should not be given an opportunity to discuss it and express its opinion; otherwise there is no meaning in our sitting here.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, I entirely agree that this House should have full opportunity to discuss matters when the original estimates are exceeded, and, if I may say so, the Government not only in this Ministry but in other Ministries also have taken every care to take the House into confidence at the earliest moment when firm figures are available. Then there are other mechanisms under your able guidance which are functioning like the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee which look into these matters every time. Then again, Sir, the vigilant hon. Members are here who put question and we try to put the position before this hon. House. They are always welcome to offer any suggestions which we take in the best of spirits.

Mr. Speaker: Am I to take it from the hon. Minister that in future he will place all the proposals for revised estimates before the Estimates Committee?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, if you will permit me, I will explain the position. There is no such thing as revised estimates in a big project like a steel plant, a dam or a big factory. When we undertake a project, the engineers and others after ascertaining the soil conditions and other relevant factors—in the case of a manufacturing plant the source of raw materials and the like—come to a certain figure that is likely to be spent on that project. Care is always taken to inform the House that the figures given are based upon certain factors coming out correct. As the work proceeds it is actually found, for instance, that a particular tunnel requires greater strength or the foundation has to be done of a different character. On that the expenditure increases. I think the executive, in this case even probably the Minister, may not always be consulted, because these are technical matters and the Government is interested in getting the projects through. Therefore, I think it will not always be very practicable, in all these technical matters, to come here and not take action, pending a particular decision that unless more money is voted for this, we cannot proceed. Then, if that were, so, we cannot go ahead with the work. I do not think that it will be practicable.

Mr. Speaker: When crores of rupees are involved, and if the increase is more than ten per cent.—it may be a margin—they could come to the House. It may lead to difficulties in the initial stages, but it may be placed before the House. Now, practically, a small token amount is placed before the House, and thereafter, even without the knowledge of the Minister they can go on expanding! The Minister seems to be helpless in this matter.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not as if a small token amount is put and then the estimate goes on increasing. What happens sometimes is, the estimates do increase, but the Finance Ministry

goes into it very carefully and they cannot spend anything unless the Finance Ministry concurs in it. That is the practice.

Mr. Speaker: What about this House?

Shri Morarji Desai: It comes to the House in the ordinary course. It is not possible to run any project from day to day if we are to come to the House every day for sanction. It is not desirable to do so; and I am saying it with greatest respect to the House. How are we going to run an administration by coming every day for sanction here? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I ought not to be understood as making any unreasonable suggestions. I mentioned a margin of ten per cent. If, for instance, Rs. 149 crores is the additional amount that is spent, is not the House entitled to know why this additional amount that has been spent was not placed here?

Shri Morarji Desai: The House certainly ought to be able to know it. But when the project is under execution at that stage if some increase is necessary we cannot immediately come to the House. That will mean holding up the work which would mean losses. It is not therefore practicable to come to the House for previous approval of an increase. That is the position.

Shri Tyagi: The Standing Finance Committee over which you, Sir, had also deliberated, was the best device for it.

Mr. Speaker: There was a Standing Finance Committee in the previous regime where all these matters regarding additions and increases, as the projects were progressing, were placed for its consideration. I shall try, in consultation with the hon. Finance Minister, to dvise a method by which the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, without prejudice to the progress of the projects, can take up this matter.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of question. Net question.

Steel Plants

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*1229. { **Shri Nathwani**: **Shri Morarka**:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the different production units in all the three Steel Plants which have proved satisfactory and have been taken over by Hindustan Steel Ltd. from the contractors;

(b) the units that are completed but not taken over yet; and

(c) the reason for the above?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 39.]

Shri Nathwani: May I know who decides to take over these units of production? Is it the company or the technical consultants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Hindustan Steel decides which unit should be taken over.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that some of these units have been taken over by the consultants without even referring to or consulting the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and later on they found that there was a breakdown and the production was stopped for several weeks?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is much too general. If there is a particular part of the plant which is in the mind of the hon. Member, then, if I have got the information readily available, I shall certainly supply it. But on general terms, it is not possible to accept what the hon. Member is saying.

Shri Morarka: I am referring to the 7,000 hp motor which was used for driving a particular mill in Durgapur. It was taken over by the English consultants from the ISCON Construction Company without any

information or reference to the Hindustan Steel Limited. Later on, after a week, when the motor burnt out, the Hindustan Steel made enquiries and they found that it had already been taken over and the contractors were no more responsible, and thus, the work suffered a very heavy loss, both in production as well as in value of the motor.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I shall look into this particular matter which the hon. Member has mentioned. But normally, the practice is that the Hindustan Steel, represented by the local General Manager, is the final authority to decide whether a particular plant should or should not be taken over. It is true that in these contracts certain procedures have been prescribed; for instance, if a particular engineer or consultant or some other organisation which has been mutually agreed to, certifies that a certain part of the plant is ready and should be taken over, then, *prima facie*, it is presumed that that part of the plant is taken over. But the process of taking over—the very expression—will not be complete unless consciously, the Hindustan Steel, through their General Manager, formally accept that part of the plant.

Shri Morarka: Sometime ago, the hon. Minister informed the House about the oxygen plant at Rourkela, and said that because of vibration in the plant the pipe-line had given trouble or had cracked. The hon. Minister further said that they have strengthened the pipe-line. May I know what they have done to remove the vibration in the plant because that is the main or basic thing, and if that is not removed it would again go out of order, and all the phases of production as a whole in Rourkela will suffer.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member, I know, takes a pessimistic attitude as to what has been done about the vibration in so far as I was able to explain it. But I would invite the hon. Member to go and see what they have done physically to check the vibration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement that among the commissioned units which have been taken over finally at Rourkela are two blast furnaces, four OH furnaces and three LD converters. I also find that many units have not been taken over yet and only preliminary acceptance has been issued in respect of the earlier process of the coke oven batteries, before the blast furnaces and the OH furnaces. May I know from the Minister how it happens that while the blast furnaces and the LD converters have been taken over finally, the earlier process of the coke oven batteries is still left out and why they have not been able to give final acceptance certificate in respect of it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would invite the hon. Member to see the first entry in the column under Rourkela where it is mentioned: "2 Nos coke oven batteries". So, they have been taken over.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am referring to the items mentioned in the statement at the end.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes; I know. The hon. Member, I presume, has visited the steel plants because he is connected with the workers. These coke ovens are in series,—1,2,3 coke oven batteries, as they are called. Two of them have been taken over and the third one probably has not been taken over. There is nothing wrong in that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement, at page 2, it is clearly stated thus:

> "The final acceptance has been issued only for the two blast furnaces, four OH furnaces, three LD converters, power plant and dolomite brick plant".

It is not for the others which include the coke oven batteries.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The coke oven batteries are producing. So there is no question of their not being worked. The final certificate may

depend upon trial tests. I would request the hon. Member not to press us to issue acceptance certificates unless the project authorities are fully satisfied with it. There is no use putting this as a sort of lever to compel the HSL or others to issue accepttance certificates because they depend upon the satisfactory performance.

Pig Iron Plant in Rajasthan

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*1230. { **Shri Morarka:** **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for setting up a pig iron plant in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government would extend any assistance to private parties who are prepared to put up such a plant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Ganjendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. An application from a private party is under consideration.

(b) Private parties are expected to depend on their own resources.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there was only one application received? May I also know the size of the proposed plant that the private party wants to put up in Rajasthan?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This particular question was about Rajasthan. There is only one application from Rajasthan.

Shri Morarka: I want to know the capacity of the proposed plant.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The proposal is to manufacture 90,000 tons a year of pig iron and sponge iron or exportable quality.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any proposal from private firms for the setting up of such a plant in Mohindergarh district also where large quantities of iron ore are found?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member belongs to that district and he should interest some party about it. No one has come to me with any definite proposal. There have been soundings but no proposals as such.

Shri Nathwani: In view of the broad policy of regional diversification and also in view of the fact that Rajasthan has got several raw materials, may I know why no assistance is being offered to put up a plant there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know what type of assistance the hon. Member has in mind. If the assistance is in terms of finance, I would definitely say that it is not under contemplation, because either we have a public sector or a private sector. On one occasion, the hon. Member said that the private sector should be encouraged to come in. If he says we should also give them financial aid, that, I think, is not our policy.

Foreign Books for Indian Students

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*1231. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Nanjappan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 12th December, 1960, and state the further progress made in consideration of the scheme to make the foreign books, specially on medicine cheaply available to the Indian students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The publication of American books has been taken in hand by the American Embassy in India within the frame-work agreed to by the Government of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the intention of the Government to publish books on other technical subjects also such as engineering?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; books will be published in basic sciences, humanities, medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, engineering and technology.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether a list of medical books that would be published as cheap editions has been finalised and if so whether any Indian firm has agreed to print them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A list has been prepared, but it is a continuous process. We will have to go revising the list and adding to it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is only with the American firms that we are going to have such negotiations or with other firms also for the publication of such books?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As the House is aware, I informed the House sometime back that the Government of the United Kingdom has already initiated action for the production of low-priced books for use in India. The first group of 23 books on scientific, engineering and technological subjects is now under production. These books will be available at one-third of the normal price. Some American books have already gone into production and more books will be published.

डा० गोविन्द दास: ये जो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो रही हैं, इनमें पृष्ठ संख्या बराबर बराबर होगी या अलग अलग और इनकी कितनी कितनी कीमत होगी ? क्या अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने के बाद इन पुस्तकों का अनुवाद हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित किया जाएगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: इनकी किताबें वही हैं, और कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि एक तिहाई मूल्य में ये पुस्तकें विद्यार्थियों को उपलब्ध हों। जहां तक हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद का सवाल है, उसका कार्य भी अलग किया जा रहा है।

Iron, Steel and Stainless Steel for Industrial Estate Unit in Andhra Pradesh

***1232. Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of allotment of iron, steel and stainless steel to the Industrial Estate Unit set up after 1958 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the present allotment policy is the cause for the threat of closure of the bulk of factories in the Industrial Estates; and

(c) what immediate steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement as under:—

STATEMENT

There is no separate basis of allotment of iron and steel and stainless steel specially for the Industrial Estate Unit set up after 1958 in Andhra Pradesh. The basis of allotment of iron and steel for all the States is the same. There is no system of allotment in respect of pig iron and indents from all users are planned in full. Indents in respect of most of the categories of steel are also planned in full. Tinplates, wire and thinner gauge sheets are, however, released on quota certificates. For tool and alloy steel except stainless steel sheets for utensil manufacture, import licences are being issued by the Iron and Steel Controller to actual users to the full extent recommended by the Directors of Industries of various State Governments. While stainless steel for utensil manufacture is being released by the Iron and Steel Controller from imported stocks according to availability, certain categories of steel available from imported stocks are also released by the Iron & Steel Controller to small scale industries on the basis of Essentiality Certi-

ficates issued by the Directors of Industries. Actual user licences have also been issued by the Iron & Steel Controller for importing the scarce categories on the basis of the recommendations of the Directors of Industries.

It is not a fact that the allotment policy in respect of iron and steel is causing a threat of closure of the bulk of factories in the Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh or anywhere else.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: The position regarding the allotment of iron and steel explained in the statement to the Industrial estate in Andhra Pradesh is fairly reassuring. But regarding stainless steel, it is mentioned that allotments are made on the basis of availability. May I know what is the availability position, because it is said that a small fraction of the requirements—only 1 per cent—of the industrial estate is being met in this regard?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member would no doubt be aware that stainless steel is not yet manufactured in the country. Therefore, it has to be imported. With our limited resources, of foreign exchange, we cannot meet all the requirements of stainless steel. Our general policy is for industrial users, we try to meet their full requirements of stainless steel. By industrial users, I mean those who use it in factories and manufacturing concerns. But where stainless steel is used as a consumer article, as for instance for conversion into utensils, much as we would like to help the units to get all their steel, it is limited by the availability of foreign exchange.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: Stainless steel is being allotted on the 1958 basis. But these units were set up only after 1958 in Andhra Pradesh.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We announce the policy every six months. The current policy is going to be announced. I would request the hon. Member to wait for a few days and he will himself see the figures.

Shri Thanu Pillai: It has been announced in today's newspapers.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sometime back the hon. Minister was pleased to assure that stainless steel plant and also ferro-alloy plant would be started in the country and suitable places would be selected. It was felt at that time that the Bhadravati Iron Works have gone far ahead and they have been trying to produce samples of stainless steel. So, if the manufacturing scheme is entrusted to Mysore Iron and Steel Works, it may not need much foreign exchange and they will be able to start the ferro-alloy plant and the stainless steel plant without much foreign exchange.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It does not arise out of this, but I will attempt to answer it because the hon. Member has raised this question of Bhadravati. So far as stainless steel and special steel of high quality are concerned, we have already taken a decision and I have informed the House that a stainless steel and high quality special steel plant is going to be set up at Durgapur and the work has actually started there. Indian consultants are advising us on setting up that plant. Even after that goes into production, our estimate is that the requirements of the country would be more both in regard to stainless steel and also special steel. Therefore, we are considering proposals from other parties including the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works for sanctioning capacity for manufacturing special alloy steel. In certain cases we might be inclined to sanction some capacity even for stainless steel.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether in the case of new units in industrial estates and other places the basic period of 1958 will be waived and they will be allotted some quota or percentage to meet their requirements?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a matter of detail as to which year's

basic quota should be the basis of allotment. The hon. Member has reminded me that in this morning's newspapers the policy regarding imports has already been announced. I do not know whether it has already been announced or not. Let him look into it and if he is not satisfied, let him come to me. If there is any hardship, I will try to remove it.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know why one distributor in Calcutta demands a premium of 12 annas per lb. without any voucher from one firm of Madras who has got an allotment of nearly 32 tons? I have got a documentary evidence concerning this with me?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If he has done it, he has committed a crime. If the hon. Member gives me the particulars, we will make an investigation.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, Question No. 1234 is important. It may be answered.

Shri Vajpayee: Question 1232A is also important. It may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee.

Purchase of Aircrafts from Russia

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*1232-A. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri G. K. Jedhe:
Shri Naldurgkar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have purchased aircrafts from Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when these aircrafts are to come in India;

(d) whether Government have made any arrangement for training of the pilots for these aircrafts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A number of transport aircraft have been purchased from Russia for the Border Roads Development Board. A few of these are large aircraft; some are smaller aircraft to be used by the Border Roads Development Board as well as for transport purposes by the Air Force. Some helicopters have also been purchased. Thus far only two of the big transport aircraft have arrived. Some more are expected later.

(d) and (e). Arrangements for training of I.A.F. personnel in the use of this special aircraft have been made both in Russia and in India.

Shri Vajpayee: In reply to a similar question in the Upper House, the Prime Minister was pleased to state that these 'planes are flying over stragetic area and they are being accompanied by Russian pilots. May I know whether before purchasing these 'planes from Russia, any approaches were made to other friendly countries to sell these planes to India, I mean countries which have not copied the Chinese map recently showing Indian territory as territory of China?

12 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These aircrafts were purchased after full enquiry and investigation in various countries when it was found that these were much more suited, considerably cheaper and the mode of payment was much more advantageous to us, because they are paid in trade terms and foreign exchange is not involved. But the main thing was they were most suitable for high altitude flying and they are good transport aircrafts which can carry high loads. Because of these various factors and the very advantageous terms that we got from the Soviet Government, we chose this. All the flying, of course, will be done naturally by the Indian Air Force

personnel. But for the initial two weeks, or may be three weeks, they require to be trained, if I may use that word, in the use of the special aircraft. It has got highly complicated machinery and we do not want to take any risks until people are used to them by flying with them in certain places like Leh, for instance. I do not think they are going anywhere else apart from Leh. After two weeks, or whatever the period may be, the Russian pilots and technicians who accompany them will go back.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not really possible to get the Indian pilots trained by flying these planes at non-strategic areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, as a matter of fact, a number of Indian pilots have been sent to the Soviet Union and a number of them have come back after their training. The technicians and others, are going in batches. As for trying them elsewhere, the best trial, of course, is where they are likely to be used. It is not easy to reproduce the particular conditions of Western Ladakh and Himalayas elsewhere.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that despite our claim of suitability of Ilyushins, now we have to extend the airport and at Leh aerodrome we have to dynamite one of the hills and it might affect one of the monasteries?

Mr. Speaker: How is it relevant?

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is claimed that Ilyushins can do "feather" landing. But it is found that despite the demand of the Indian Air Force, the Russians have stated that it cannot be done. Apart from that, it is stated that the aerodrome must be extended, which might cost crores and crores of rupees. I want to know whether it is a fact that in the process of extension this very important monastery will be affected.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not heard anything. Surely, it is going to be extended at Leh. But this is an old programme. But why the monastery should be affected by the extension of the aerodrome is not clear to me. The monastery is on the hill top some distance away.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua wanted question No. 1234 to be taken up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I point out that my question is next in the list and, in the normal course, I have to be called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the importance of his question.

Mr. Speaker: It is true that his question comes next. But I have stated that if occasionally an hon. Member gives me notice earlier, I can give an opportunity to call that question five minutes before the end of the Question Hour. Therefore, I thought I might give him an opportunity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If it is a matter of great public importance, the House can very well permit him to put his question. But what is the importance of this question? This is a matter where he can read the answer.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I have already written to you on this subject. It is a very important issue.

Mr. Speaker: Let him put it.

Shri Bimal Ghose: This relates to the resolution in the West Bengal Assembly.

Assam Assembly Resolution

***1234. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution on the 20th October, 1960 requesting the Central Government to "issue necessary directives in the interest of good relations and better

understanding among States, so that no State may discuss matters which exclusively fall within the jurisdiction of another State"; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action on this resolution?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). On the 20th October, 1960, the Assam Legislative Assembly adopted a Resolution requesting the Government of India to move the President for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of propriety and validity of a special motion on the Assam situation adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September 1960, by referring the same under Article 143 of the Constitution of India and to issue necessary directives in the interest of good relation and better understanding among the States so that no State may discuss matters which exclusively fall within the jurisdiction of another State.

The request was carefully considered by the Government of India who are of the view that this is not a matter in which a reference could be made to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. We will now take up the Short Notice Question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put one supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. What can I do?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Ankleshwar Oilfield

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S.N.Q. 12. { **Shri Radha Raman:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Supakar:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working rig in operation at the Ankleshwar Oilfield of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently been damaged and immobilised;

(b) if so, what damage was caused to it; and

(c) whether the rig has since been restored to working order?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). On 24th March, 1961, mast of one workover rig in Ankleshwar area crashed due to failure of hydraulic jack. There has been no casualty. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have sent engineers from Dehra Dun to Ankleshwar to make enquiries and a detailed report is awaited.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether any change in schedule had to be made as a result of this mishap and, if so, what is the nature and extent of it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some change in the schedule of work is inevitable when an accident like this takes place. I cannot exactly say what the change in the schedule will be. Perhaps, the rig was in the process of being removed to some other place. It has been removed now.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government have made spot arrangements for some eventualities to be attended to in case of an emergency like this?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what could be done. The workover rigs are limited in number. Some accident has taken place and engineers have been sent to make enquiries. I have found out only this morning that the latest assessment of the engineers who have gone there is that the mast can be repaired locally, and they are at it.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know the estimated time within which the hon. Minister expects to complete the enquiry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know, Sir. Perhaps it will take a few days; not more.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know the loss incurred by this mishap both in terms of money and time?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That question is under enquiry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Dredgers at Mazagon Docks, Bombay

*1233. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dredgers are being manufactured at the Mazagaon Docks, Bombay;

(b) whether such dredgers are of bucket type or of suction type; and

(c) whether Government have any plan for utilising Indian made dredgers for desilting work in the Hooghly?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This firm has constructed only Grab dredgers so far.

(c) This would depend on the Port authorities.

Purchase of Ilyushin Transport Aircraft

*1235. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on with Russia for buying Ilyushin transport aircrafts;

(b) whether arrangements have been made for sending an Indian financial team to Moscow to complete the financial details of the Ilyushin deal;

(c) what are the terms of this deal; and

(d) what use these aircrafts will be put to?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Contarcts have been finalised:

(b) A team of officers, including a representative of the Ministry of Finance, had gone to Moscow to finalise the terms of the transaction.

(c) The terms provide for the delivery of Aircraft, engines spares etc. according to our requirements and for the training of our personnel.

(d) Airlift of stores and personnel as necessary.

Uniform End-Price of Coal

*1236. { **Shri Achar:** **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to settle a uniform end-price of coal for the whole country;

(b) whether Government have come to any decision on the question; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme to give effect to the proposal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal to settle a uniform end-price of coal for the whole country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Palana Lignite

*1237. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility and the economic viability of mining Palana lignite has been examined by experts and a report submitted;

(b) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table, and

(c) the broad details of the scheme, if any, suggested for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the report have been made available to the Library of the Parliament.

(c) A scheme for the exploitation of lignite deposits at Palana and flourite deposits at Dungarpur has been included in the Rajasthan State Third Five Year Plan. The lignite deposits in the worked out areas will be exploited by the opencast mining method. The State Government have tentatively kept a provision of Rs. 2.75 crores for developing the scheme during the Third Plan period.

Youth Hostels

*1238. { **Shri Sampath:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial grant is being given to various State Governments for construction of Youth Hostels;

(b) if so, the total amount given so far; and

(c) the break-up of grants state-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,35,000.00.

(c) West Bengal	Rs. 55,000.00
Bihar	Rs. 20,000.00
Kerala ..	Rs. 20,000.00
Orissa	Rs. 20,000.00
Mysore	Rs. 20,000.00

Kalidas Memorial at Ujjain

*1239. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently sanctioned a substantial amount towards the establishment of a Kalidas Memorial at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the assistance approved; and

(c) whether the Government of India were consulted by the State Government while preparing detailed plan for the memorial?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs: (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Enrolment form of the Air Force

*1240. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1098 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the decision to remove the column of class and sub-class in the enrolment form in the Air Force has been taken; and

(b) if not, at what stage does it stand?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The formal amendment to the enrolment form is under consideration in consultation with the Law Ministry.

Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat

*1241. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Regional Research Laboratory is to be set up at Jorhat in Assam;

(b) if so, what is the cost of scheme; and

(c) what progress has been made in that direction so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 110.00 lakhs during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(c) The Director and nucleus staff has been appointed. Site has been acquired, and tenders have been invited for the construction of the laboratory building and staff quarters.

Natural Gas

*1242. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in India where natural gas of commercial value has so far been found;

(b) the total quantity of such gas available for commercial use at each place;

(c) whether any approaches have been made by Industrial concerns in the Public or Private Sectors to Government for permission to utilise such gas; and

(d) if so, the names of the concerns, details of their requests and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 40].

Robbery in the Revenue Office at Thoubal

*1243. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 18,703 was robbed from the Revenue Office at the sub-divisional headquarters at Thoubal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chowkidar of the office has been arrested in this connection;

(c) whether any further action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such robbery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) At about 6:25 P.M. on the 9th March, 1961, three or rour persons suddenly attacked the peon of the Office of the Sub-Deputy Collector, Thoubal, and forcibly took away Rs. 18,703 in currency notes, which he was taking for deposit in the safe at the Thoubal Police Station. The incident occurred while the peon accompanied by the Head Clerk was passing through the compound of Sub-Deputy Collector's Office.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Police immediately registered a case under Section 394/I.P.C. which is under investigation. Seven persons including the Chowkidar have been arrested and a sum of Rs. 15,207 has so far been recovered.

(d) The Police have intensified their patrols and are providing escorts for the conveyance of large sums of money.

Cost of Oil Pipe-line

*1244. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what will be the cost of pipe-line per mile being laid between the oil fields and the two refineries being set up at Barauni and Noonmati?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): According to the Final Cost Estimates submitted by Messrs. Burmah Oil Company (Pipe Lines) Limited, the cost per mile of the pipeline being laid by Oil India Private Limited would come to approximately Rs. 5,76,095.

Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*1245. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 925 on the 15th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the examination regarding the feasibility of setting up a

Steel plant in Andhra Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

*१२४६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २३ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३४९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये जो समिति विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई थी क्या इस बीच उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट और उसकी सिफारिशों पर किये गये निर्णयों की प्रतिलिपियां सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

New Insurance Scheme

*1247. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has introduced a new insurance scheme by which people will be allowed to insure their lives without medical examination; and

(b) if so, the details and benefits thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 41] .

Rural Institutes

***1248. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the locations of three Rural Institutes for Higher Rural Education have been decided;

(b) what criterion is being kept in view for selection of the States for such location; and

(c) whether high agriculture production of a State is taken into consideration for selecting the location of an institute?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The final selection will depend upon a number of factors, including the availability of a competent and interested educational organization in the area, recommendation of the State Government concerned.

Steel Rolling Mill in Madras State

***1249. Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the setting up of a steel rolling mill in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the place where it will be located?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The scope of establishing new re-rolling mills is limited. Nevetheless, primarily on considerations of regional development, it is proposed to permit a few re-rolling mills in States like Madras which are

at present un-served or under-served A decision on the number of units and their location is likely to be taken shortly.

Rationalisation of Delhi Police

*1250. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to "rationalise" the capital's police is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such scheme is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Mishap to Blast Furnace at Rourkela

*1251. **Shri C. K. Bhatacharya**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a mishap to the Blast Furnace No. 1 of the Rourkela Steel Plant on the 4th March, 1961;

(b) whether there had been a similar mishap before;

(c) the causes of the mishap; and

(d) the time taken for repairing the furnace?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a break out just over the tap hole of the first Blast Furnace on the 3rd March, 1961.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The break out is stated to be due to wearing off of the lining above the tap whole.

(d) Repairs were completed in 33 hours. The furnace was, however, banked from the 8th to 15th March, 1961 for thorough repairs.

National Museum, Delhi

*1252. **Shri Sampath:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to equip the National Museum, Delhi with a Library containing books pertaining to the collections in the Museum like Harappa and Mohenjodaro Sections etc;

(b) if so, steps taken for the same; and

(c) what steps are being taken to add to the existing collections?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The National Museum has already got a Library having almost all the standard works on Harappa and Mohenjodaro Sections etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Library is enriched every year by the purchase of standard and useful publications on Museum subjects.

Claims by Creditors of Palai Central Bank

*1253. **Shri Morarka**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official liquidator of the Palai Central Bank has issued a notification in the "Hindu", Madras of the 7th March, 1961 calling upon all creditors to file their claims and proof of such claims before the 21st March, 1961;

(b) whether this notice also applied to the numerous depositors of the bank;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken to bring this to the notice of small depositors, many of whom are peons, etc. who do not generally read English newspapers;

(d) whether Government will clarify the position and remove doubts in this regard; and

(e) whether the last date would be extended in the case of depositors if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes

(b) to (e). It is understood that the question of clarifying the intention of the notice is being considered by the special liquidator. As the special liquidator is functioning under the orders of the Court, the question of any action being taken by the Central Government does not arise.

National Engineering Organisation

*1254. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on the 21st November, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a National Engineering Organisation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Further discussions with the existing Institutions revealed a divergence of opinion between them on the question of setting up a single national organisation. Therefore the question of recognising the Institutions indivdually in their respective fields through an Act of Parliament, is under consideration.

Housing Commissioner in Delhi

*1255. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of a Housing Commissioner is being created to encourage housing activity in the capital;

(b) if so, the manner in which it will help to encourage housing activity;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocations under the low income and middle income group scheme; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A Housing Commissioner has been appointed in Delhi with effect from the 8th February, 1961. The Housing Commissioner will assist the Chief Commissioner in the implementation of the scheme regarding acquisition, development and allotment of about 8,000 acres of land in Delhi as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1961.

(c) and (d). Tentative allocations for Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in the Third Plan are Rs. 125 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs respectively.

Indian Law Institute

*1256. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Law Institute has been assured a recurring grant of rupees two lakhs per year;

(b) what is the nature of the work done by the Institute so far;

(c) whether the Institute has published anything so far which is available for reading;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Research Director is performing only administrative duties; and

(e) what are the duties and the pay of the Research Director?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 42.]

Iron Sheets for Punjab

2559. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Punjab State during 1960; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Demands for steel are received and allotments made according to financial year. Information for 1960-61 is, therefore, given below:—

Demand—130,462 tons.

allotment—40,062 tons.

Despatches/supplies—8,054 tons* (April to December 1960).

*Includes despatches to Controlled Stockists but excludes supplies made from imported stocks.

Pay Scales of University Teachers in Madhya Pradesh

2560. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universities and affiliated Colleges in Madhya Pradesh have received financial help from the University Grants Commission for enhancing the salary scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) The information is as under:—

Name of University/ College	Grants paid during	
	1959-60	1960-61
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP
Saugar University .	nil	100·00
D. N. Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur .	14,402·50	nil.
St. Aloysius College, Jabalpur . .	3,470·000	1,205·00
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur .	8,358·75	8,160·00
G.S.College of Commerce & Economics Jabalpur. . .	nil.	1,505·00
Hitkarni Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	nil	1,830·00
Damoh Art College Damoh. . .	4,290·00	2,651·50
Neelkantheswar College, Khandwa .	nil.	1,590·15
Digvijya Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon.	5,900·00	5,172·25
Chhatisgarh College, Raipur . .	9,800·00	2,063·03
New Arts & Commerce College, Raipur	2,790·00	625·00
Seva Sadan Mahavidyalaya, Burhanpur	nil.	4,675·00
Rani Durga Mahavidyalaya, Mandhla	1,100·00	nil.
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshingabad	nil.	175·00
TOTAL .	50,111·25	29,751·93

Social Education in Manipur and Tripura

2561. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of work done in regard to social education in Manipur and Tripura during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the amount spent on administration as well as the amount paid as T.A. and D.A. during that year?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): **(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the required information. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 43.]**

Primary Education in Maharashtra

2562. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Maharashtra for the development of primary education during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A sum of Rs. 28,85,910 has been given to Maharashtra for development of elementary education under the Centrally-sponsored schemes during 1960-61. It is not possible to give this information in respect of Centrally-aided schemes as grant for 1960-61 has been sanctioned for "Education" as a whole, and is not distributed scheme-wise.

Central Taxes in Maharashtra

2563. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any fall in the collection of Central Taxes in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There was no fall in the collection of Central Taxes in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra during 1959-60 as compared to that of 1958-59.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment in National Savings Certificates

2564. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the general public in National Savings Certificates during the months of November and December, 1960 and January, 1961; and

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period of the year 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Net sales of National Plan Savings Certificates during the months of November, December and January, 1959-60 and 1960-61 were as follows:—

Month	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61
	(In crores of	Rupees)
November	5·29	5·09
December	5·70	5·48
January	5·88	5·24
		(Approximate)

Education of Girls in Madhya Pradesh

2565. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (year-wise) to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for education of girls in the State;

(b) the amount spent so far year-wise by the State Government for this purpose; and

(c) whether any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 44]

Income Tax Arrears

2566. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of income tax to be paid to the Government in 1959-60;

(b) the amount collected during 1960-61 out of these arrears; and

(c) the steps taken to collect the balance, if any?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of effective arrears of income tax to be paid to the Government on 31st March, 1960 was Rs. 133 [illegible] crores.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) The required information is given in the statement enclosed. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 45.]

Holiday Home for Students at Ootacamund

2567. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a holiday home for students will be constructed with the assistance of Central Government at Ootacamund, Madras State;

(b) if so, what is the amount given as assistance; and

(c) what assistance the Government of Madras and the local body (Municipality) are giving to promote the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Land Disputes Between Displaced Persons and Tribals in Tripura

2568. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to settle the dispute on land between the displaced persons and the tribals of Lefunga in Tripura;

(b) whether any Police Camp exists in this area; and

(c) if so, how long this police camp would continue there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table.

Over-Stay by Foreigners

2569. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government since November, 1960 wherein some of the foreigners had stayed in India even after the expiry of their passports; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belonged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Except for the State of Gujarat from whom information is awaited, the number of foreigners who had stayed in India after the expiry of their passports was 53 during the period May to November, 1960. Subsequent information is not available.

(b) Afghanistan, America, Austria, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Poland, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Housing Schemes for S.C. in Punjab

2570. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts which were sanctioned for Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes in Punjab in 1960-61;

(b) whether the money allotted has been fully spent; and

(c) the number of houses constructed for the Scheduled Castes in Punjab under this scheme in 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

(b) and (c). During the first six months of the year 1960-61, Rs. 2.91 lakhs were spent on the construction of 362 houses and the purchase of house sites for Scheduled Castes. Information for the whole year 1960-61 is not yet available.

Consumption of Steel in India

2571. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the *per capita* consumption of steel in India at the

end of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) how does our present *per capita* consumption of steel compare with that in the United Kingdom U.S.A., U.S.S.R:, West Germany and China?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The *per capita* consumption at the end of second five year plan is estimated as 8·64 kg.

(b) According to the Statistical Year Book 1959 published by United Nations the *per capita* consumption in 1958 in K.K., U.S.A. China, U.S.S.R. and West Germany were as follows:—

	K. G.
China	12
U. K.	335
U. S. A.	433
U. S. S. R.	266
German Federal Republic	377

Delhi Rent Control Act

2572. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of cases filed with the Rent Controller from the 1st November, 1960 to the 31st March, 1961 under the Delhi Rent Control Act of 1959, since its enforcement and out of these the number of cases:

(i) filed each by the landlords and the tenants;

(ii) filed by the landlords in which tenants' eviction are sought;

(iii) in which tenants' evictions sought on the ground of "personal requirement of the landlord";

(iv) filed by the tenants for fixation of standard rent; and

(v) in which tenants' evictions are sought in respect of the newly transferred premises?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (i) By lanlords—1,640.

By tenants—1,945.

(ii) 1,454.

(iii) 178.

(iv) 1,044.

(v) Nil.

Republic Day Celebrations in Orissa

2573. **Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the nature of expenditure incurred on the celebration of the Indian Republic Day, 1961 in Orissa State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Hydro-electric Schemes in Lahaul and Spiti in Punjab

2574. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 900 on the 28th November, 1960 and state the nature of help given to Punjab Government for financing the Hydro-Electric Schemes to be launched in Lahaul and Spiti Districts of the Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Government of India have not agreed to give any assistance for the purpose during 1960-61.

Rural and Urban Physical Education and Recreation

2575. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 920 on the 15th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has approved the draft programme prepared by its Recreation Sub-Committee regarding the proposal of undertaking two pilot projects one Urban and one Rural, for evaluating recreational activities;

(b) if so, whether Government have received and considered the draft; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation at its last meeting held on the 14th December, 1960, while approving the development programme prepared by its Recreation Sub-Committee **had** recommended that the financial implications of the programme giving a yearwise phasing of the anticipated expenditure may be worked out. This is receiving the attention of the Sub-Committee. The Committee had its meeting in Chandigarh recently for this purpose.

Royalty on Assam Oil

2576. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 851 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to increase the royalty of Assam State for the crude oil produced in that State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assam Government was advised that any enhancement of royalty rates would not be in the interest of Government.

Installation of Statues of Leaders in Delhi

2577. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Radha Raman:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 859 on the 12th December, 1960 and state the progress made so far in respect of each of the proposals regarding the installation of statues for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Swami Shradhanand, Lala Lajpat Rai and others in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): As stated in reply to the question referred to, the Advisory Committee on the Installation of Statues which considered the proposals for the installation of the Statues of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Swami Shradhanand, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maharani Laxmi Bai and Lala Rajpat Rai, found that either the sites suggested were not suitable or the proposals were not supported by the offer of necessary finance. There has, therefore, been no further progress in respect of these proposals.

As regards the statue of Sardar Patel, the sponsors have been requested to send a half-life-size model in plaster of Paris or other suitable material for examination and approval; while full details about the statue and its pedestal, the material to be used, the artist to be commissioned, etc., have been called for from the sponsors in the case of the statue of Pt. Motilal Nehru.

दिल्ली प्रशासन

२५७८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन की उद्योग सलाहकार समिति के सभापति और जन सम्पर्क समिति के सभापति के कृत्य और अधिकार क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन दोनों समितियों की स्थापना किस कारण की गई थी और दिल्ली प्रशासन को इन से क्या लाभ है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इनका विस्तार करना चाहती है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जन सम्पर्क समिति का प्रधान ग्राम विकास समिति, विकास सलाहकार बोर्ड, मद्य निषेध समिति, श्रम सलाहकार बोर्ड, हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय बचत सलाहकार समिति आदि जैसी कुछ अन्य समितियों का

प्रधान अथवा सदस्य भी है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रकाशन, समाचार पत्रों, कृषि, पशु चिकित्सा, मत्स्य क्षेत्रों, सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं/सामुदायिक विकास/राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा प्रोग्राम आदि के अधीन ऋण देने के मामलों में वह चीफ कमिश्नर को सलाह देता है। औद्योगिक सलाहकार बोर्ड (जो कि प्रश्न में औद्योगिक सलाहकार समिति के नाम से निर्दिष्ट है) का प्रधान भी कुटीर उद्योग व हस्तशिल्प समिति, खादी व ग्रामोद्योग समिति, हाथ कर्घा समिति, लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को राज्य सहायता देने का सलाहकार बोर्ड, जेल सलाहकार-समिति, राजनैतिक पीड़ित सहायता समिति, सहकारिता कौंसिल आदि जैसी कुछ समितियों के साथ सम्बद्ध है। वह पुनर्वास तथा नियोजन, उद्योग, वाणिज्य व फैक्टरियां खाद्य पदार्थों, व्यापार कर्मचारियों, निम्न मूल्य आवास योजना तथा सहकारी सोसाइटियों से सम्बन्धित मामलों में भी चीफ कमिश्नर को सलाह देता है। दोनों ही प्रधान अपने अपने विषयों से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के लिए २५,००० रुपये (या इससे कम) तक की प्रशासकीय अनुमति देने के लिए अधिकृत हैं।

(ख) इन समितियों की स्थापना प्रशासन तथा जनता के बीच सम्पर्क स्थापित करने, उनकी आवश्यकताओं तथा प्रशासन की नीतियों व प्रोग्रामों के प्रति उनकी भावनाओं को जानने और सामाजिक तथा जन कल्याण कार्यों में उनका पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त करने के हेतु की गई थी। यह समितियां प्रशासन के लिए निम्नलिखित मामलों में सहायक सिद्ध हुई हैं:—

(१) सरकार के कार्यक्रमों, विशेषत: पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूर्ति के कार्यों की सही-सही सूचना (जनता को) देना, तथा जनता की कठिनाइयों को सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों तक पहुंचाना: और

(२) दिल्ली में ग्राम तथा कुटीर उद्योगों और माध्यमिक व लघु उद्योगों सहित उद्योगों के विकास में सहायता।

(ग) समय समय पर इन निकायों का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है और जब आवश्यकता होती है तब चीफ कमिश्नर इनका विस्तार कर लेता है। औद्योगिक सलाहकार मण्डल के अब ४२ सदस्य हैं जब कि सन् १९५६ में इसके ३८ सदस्य थे। जन सम्पर्क समिति के ३८ सदस्य है जबकि सन् १९५६ में इसके २१ सदस्य थे। इस समय इनमें से किसी भी निकाय का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Delhi Vigilance Department

2579. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of corruption were dealt with during 1960-61 in the Delhi Administration as a result of the recommendation of Delhi Vigilance Department; and

(b) the punishments given, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 84 (till 31-1-1961).

(b) Warned—2

Censured—3

Reduced in rank—1.

Research on Substitute Food

2580. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 349 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further research regarding substitute food during the year 1960-61 has been made by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research is being carried on for the development of:

(1) macaroni fortified with vitamins and minerals;

(2) protein isolate from groundnut useful for incorporation in processed foods; and

(3) infant and weaning foods such as balanced malt food and pre-cooked protein food.

Exchange of Teachers with Foreign Universities

2581. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any exchange of teachers and professors with Foreign Universities and Governments for technical or cultural subjects; and

(b) if so, with what Universities and Governments and the number of foreign professors and teachers in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Fulbright scheme there is, *inter alia*, provision for exchange of teachers and professors between India and the United States of America. There are at present twenty-one Fulbright professors and scholars in India. In addition, there are some other foreign professors and teachers in India under other programmes but not on an exchange basis.

Sports in Punjab

2582. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been given to the Government of Punjab for development in sports during 1960-61;

20 (Ai) LS—3.

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) the allocation for 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,74,500.

(c) No State-wise allocation is made. Individual requests for assistance for specific items are considered on merits.

Strike

2583. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all cases of disciplinary action in Defence Establishments arising out of July 1960, strike have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the number of employees dismissed, removed or discharged; and

(c) the total number of those who have been let off with minor punishment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Almost all cases have been finalised; only in 25 cases final orders have to be passed.

(b) The number of employees who were dismissed, removed or discharged, is 55.

(c) The total number of employees who have been let off with minor punishment is 6,713.

American Coal Mission

2584. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Koratkar:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2117 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the American Coal Mission which recently visited India;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken on this report;

(c) whether the reports comments about our methods of mining; and

(d) if so, the nature of the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A team of American Coal Executives generally reviewed the various aspects of National Coal Development Corporation's operations and submitted a report in October 1960. The report broadly covers certain difficult aspects of the open-set and underground mining, erection and maintenance of Central Workshop and washeries, as also the scope and mode of technical assistance possible from the U.S.A. The report is presently under consideration of National Coal Development Corporation.

Education in Third Five Year Plan

2585. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education on the 16th and 17th January, 1961 at Delhi which discussed the various problems of Education in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proceedings of the 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at New Delhi on January, 16 and 17, 1961, have not yet been finalised. When finalized, a copy of the proceedings containing the recommendations made by the Board will be forwarded to the Library of the Lok Sabha in due course.

World Bank Loans

2586. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the extent to which previous loans sanctioned by the World Bank have been drawn for different purposes and the balance that remains to be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 46].

Nagarjunakonda Excavations

2587. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full potentiality of the archaeological site at Nagarjunakonda was explored at any time;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the investigations carried out and by whom; and

(c) whether a copy of the results of these investigations will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excavation of stupas, monasteries, habitation-sites, pre-historic sites and megalithic sites by Mr. Longhurst between 1926 and 1931, Shri T. N. Ramachandran in 1938 and Dr. Subrahmanyam and his associates from 1954 to 1960.

(c) Attention is invited to 'Buddhist Antiquities of Nagarjunakonda' by Mr. Longhurst. 'Nagarjunakonda 1938' by Shri T. N. Ramachandran and 'Indian Archaeology—A Review' 1954-55 onwards, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

National Discipline Scheme

2588. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons are getting training at the National Discipline Scheme Training Centre opened at Sariska Palace, near Alwar;

(b) if so, total amount spent on them and total number of persons receiving training in India at various places; and

(c) what is the percentage of expenditure met by the States and the Centre?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3,15,000 so far. 591 persons are receiving training under the National Discipline Scheme at Sariska, Alwar. There is no other National Discipline Scheme Training Centre now, all training having been centralised at Sariska.

(c) The entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India.

Hostels Abroad for Indian Students

2589. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state in how many countries the Government of India intend to build hostels for the Indian students during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. (Shrimali): Under the programme of cultural relations with foreign countries, the Government of India intend to construct a 97-Room India House (Hostel) at the Cite Universitaire at Paris during the Third Five Year Plan period for the benefit of Indian and foreign students.

Durgapur Steel Plant

2590. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second blast furnace of Durgapur Steel Plant was commissioned recently;

(b) if so, the total number of ingots produced so far; and

(c) the cost of construction of this furnace?

The Minister of Steel. Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Blast furnaces produce iron and not ingots. The furnace, which was commissioned on 2-2-1961, produced 52,073 tons of iron upto 28th March, 1961.

(c) About Rs. 44.9 million which includes hot blast stoves, cast house, gas washing and cleaning plant along with associated services, but excludes escalation, shipping and insurance charges. The escalation claims have not been finally settled and no separate figures of cost of shipping and insurance for FOB materials of blast furnace imported are available.

Indian Naval Canteens

2591. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Naval Canteens run profitably;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of profit during the year 1959-61; and

(c) whether the pay scales of the employees of these canteens are the same as those of other employees of Defence Department?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The net profit made by the Indian Naval Canteen Service during the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1,02,776.47.

(c) No, Sir. The work of the I.N.C.S. employees is of a very different nature and cannot be compared to the work done by the employees of the Defence Department for purposes of equation of pay. The Indian Naval Canteen Control Board has revised the pay scale of all I.N.C.S. employees. The new pay scales will be brought into force from 1-4-1961. The revised pay scale confer immediate as well as long term benefits on all I.N.C.S. employees.

दिल्ली में विदेशियों की मूर्तियां

२५९२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को अपने स्थानों से हटाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली में अब तक कितनी विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाई जा चुकी हैं और उनके स्थान पर भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगा दी गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा १३ मई, १९५७ को लोक सभा में दिए गये वक्तव्य के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है । नीति के अनुसार दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में विदेशियों की दो मूर्तियां जो कि अपकारक प्रकार की थी, हटाई गईं । भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियों के प्रस्थापना के प्रस्तावों पर, यदि उनके लिये आवश्यक धन राशि का वचन दिया जाए, तो विचार किया जाता है । दिल्ली में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर ऐसी चार मूर्तियां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं ।

Boards of Secondary Education

2593. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made and decisions taken at the fourth conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of State Boards of Secondary Education and Directors of Education held recently at New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement showing the resolutions passed at the Conference is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 47].

(b) These recommendations have been communicated to the Board of Secondary Education, universities and State Governments for further action.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में पत्र भेजना

२५९४. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक मन्त्रालय चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये उनकी नियुक्ति, छुट्टी, वेतन आदि सम्बन्धी मामलों के पत्र, परिपत्र आदि हिन्दी में अथवा हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ जारी नहीं करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कारण दिल्ली के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय ने अन्य सभी मन्त्रालयों को ऐसे आदेश दिये हैं कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित सभी पत्र, चाहे वे वैयक्तिक हों अथवा सामान्य रूप से सब के लिये हों, हिन्दी में भेजे जायें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस विषय में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (घ). अभी हाल तक चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की केवल नौकरी की शर्तों और पाबंदियों से सम्बन्धित सामान्य आदेशों को ही अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी जारी किया जाता था । सभी मन्त्रालयों से अब यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित सब आदेश और उनके हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर भी हिन्दी में ही दिया जाए, लेकिन यह अहिन्दी भाषा क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों में लागू नहीं होगा ।

सरकारी विभागों में हिन्दी टाइप राइटर

२५६५. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय को यह ज्ञात है कि भारत सरकार के अनेक कार्यालय ऐसे हैं जहां अभी तक एक भी हिन्दी टाइप-राइटर नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे कार्यालयों में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के उन आदेशों को सही रूप से पालन नहीं हो सकता जो कि हिन्दी में कार्य करने के विषय में जारी किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने उपरोक्त कार्यालयों को हिन्दी टाइपराइटर मंगाने के लिए कोई आदेश दिए हैं अथवा ऐसे आदेश देने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). और सब मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर हैं।

(ग) अक्तूबर, १९६० में सभी मंत्रालयों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि हिन्दी माध्यम द्वारा काम करने की सुविधा के लिए अतिरिक्त टाइपराइटर खरीदे जायें ।

हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

२५९६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने १९५५ में अन्य सभी मंत्रालयों को यह आदेश दिये थे कि जिन राज्य सरकारों की राजभाषा हिन्दी हो चुकी है उनको जो पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से भेजे जायें उनके साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इन आदेशों का पालन कहां तक हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १९५५ के आदेश में यह कहा गया था कि जिन राज्य सरकारों की राजभाषा हिन्दी है, उनको यदि संभव हो तो अंग्रेजी पत्रों के साथ साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजे जायें ।

(ख) हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों का उत्तर यथा-सम्भव हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है ।

Sale of Prize Bonds

2597. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of prize bonds has fallen down abnormally in the second quarterly period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mainly, wearing out of the novelty of the scheme and progressive decrease in the total number of draws with the delay of every quarter in the purchase of the bonds.

Promotion of Government Servants

2598. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Pay Commission's recommendation regarding promotion of Government servants on the basis of seniority-*cum*-fitness; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter of promotion of Assistants as Section Officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Pay Commission have recommended that merit should continue to be the criterion for making promotions at higher levels and that the principle of seniority-*cum*-fitness is appropriate only at lower levels. This recommenation has been accepted by Government.

(b) No new decision has been taken. The Pay Commission have not recommended any change in the existing method of promotion of Assistants to the grade of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service, namely, 50 per cent. on the basis of a departmental competitive examination, held by the Union Public Service Commission, and 50 per cent on the basis of seniority in the Assistants' Grade, subject to fitness.

Assistant Superintendents' Examinations

2599. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) What is the number of Departmental candidates who were appointed as Assistant Superintendents as a result of the Union Public Service Commission Assistant Superintendents (R.T.E.) Examinations during 1959 and 1960 separately;

(b) how many candidates had appeared in these examinations;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to promote Assistants on seniority-*cum*-fitness basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As the examination referred to is a departmental competitive examination, all the candidates who appeared in the examination are 'departmental' candidates. The information asked for is as follows:—

Year of Examination	Total No. of candidates who appeared in the Examination.	No. of Appointments made on the basis of the Examination.
	1580	78
	1661	Final results not yet declared.

(c) and (d). 50 percent of the promotions from the Assistants' Grade to the Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service are already made on the basis of seniority in the Assistants' Grade subject to fitness.

Extensions to Superannuated Officers

2600. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Gazetted Officers of Home Ministry have been granted extension in service beyond the age of superannuation during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the number and the circumstances under which they have been granted extensions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Three. The officers were retained in service beyond the age of compulsory retirement as their retention was considered necessary in public interest.

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन

२६०१. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा की गई खण्ड विकास पदाधिकारियों को ई० ए० सी० (अतिरिक्त सहायक आयुक्त) बनाये जाने की सिफारिश की उपेक्षा करके उनके स्थान पर अन्य व्यक्तियों को चुना है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का समर्थन प्राप्त है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने यह निश्चय किया कि जब तक अतिरिक्त सहायक आयुक्तों की भरती के नियमों को अन्तिम रूप न दे दिया जाये तब तक इस पदक्रम के ५० प्रतिशत पदों पर तहसीलदारों और खंड विकास अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति ४ और १ के अनुपात से पदोन्नति द्वारा कर ली जाये। सितम्बर, १९५८ में विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने आयोग से एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में ऐसे तहसीलदारों और खंड विकास अधिकारियों की पृथक तालिकाएं तयार कीं जिन्हें अतिरिक्त सहायक आयुक्तों के पदक्रम में नियुक्ति के योग्य पाया गया। खंड विकास अधिकारियों की तालिका में तीन अधिकारी थे और उन में से एक को ४ तहसीलदारों के साथ पदोन्नत किया गया। अन्य दो खंड विकास अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति नही की गई क्योंकि उनमें से एक का चरित्र और काम इस योग्य नहीं था कि उनकी पदोन्नति को उचित सिद्ध कर सकें और दूसरे के विरुद्ध सरकारी रुपये के गबन की जांच हो रही है। उन रिक्तियों पर जो खंड विकास अधिकारियों के लिये निश्चित थीं दो तहसीलदारों को नियुक्त किया गया है। इनमें से एक तालिका पर था। दूसरा जो तालिका पर नहीं था उसकी पदोन्नति विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा नियमन की शर्त पर की गई है।

Archaeological Excavations in Kumaon and Garhwal

2602. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Department has any scheme for excavation in Kumaon and Garhwal regions of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether any work has so far been done by the Department in these regions?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

D.A. to Certain Cantonment Boards Employees

2603. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cantonment Boards of Kasauli, Sabathu and Dagshai are giving dearness allowance to their scheduled employees at rates lower than that provided under S.R.O. 584 dated 23rd March, 1952; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The rates of cost of living allowance payable to the scheduled employees of the Kasauli and Sabathu Cantonment Boards were published in the Ministry of Labour notification S.R.O. 584 dated the 25th March, 1952, and those payable to the scheduled employees of the Dagshai Cantonment Board in notification S.R.O. 3655, dated the 27th December, 1954. These rates were the same as those applicable to employees of corresponding grades of the PEPSU State within whose limits these Cantonments lay. With the integration of the PEPSU in the Punjab State on the 1st November, 1956, the rates of dearness allowance, applicable to the employees of the latter State, had to be adopted for the scheduled employees of the three Cantonment Boards. In doing so, any deficiency,, in the rates of dearness allowance of the Punjab Government compared to the rates of the PEPSU Government, was made good by a corresponding increase in the basic pay of the employees. In effect, therefore, the scheduled employees of the three Cantonment Boards did not lose in any way. Since then, the award of the National Industrial Tribunal, which also recommended that the dearness

allowance to be given to a cantonment employee shall be the dearness allowance given by the State (in which the cantonment is located) to the State employees, has been published in the Ministry of Labour and Employment notification S.R.O. 578 dated the 4th March, 1960, and implemented.

Socio-Economic Survey in Manipur

2604. **Shri L. Achaw Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1044 on the 11th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government will lay on the Table the list of 35 villages where the socio-economics survey was conducted during the 1961 census; and

(b) whether the selected villages are representative of the social and economic position of the general mass of Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The names of the villages are given in the list laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 48]. The survey has not been completed yet.

(b) Yes.

Administrative set-up in Manipur and Tripura

2605. **Shri L. Achaw Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 197 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the reorganisation of the administrative set-up of Manipur and Tripura has been completed;

(b) the extent of economy achieved by the reorganisation; and

(c) the nature and details of the reorganised set-up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The reorganisation of Tripura Secretariat is still under examination and final decisions are likely to be taken soon. The Manipur Secretariat has yet to be subjected to study and it will take some time before final conclusions about its reorganisation can be reached.

Quarters for Life Insurance Corporation Employees at Jamshedpur

2606. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no housing arrangement for the Life Insurance Corporation employees at Jamshedpur;

(b) whether Tatas have refused to give any land for construction of quarters by Life Insurance Corporation and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Provision for residential accommodation is not part of the terms of employment of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Corporation has only 7 tenements available in that town which have been let out to the employees.

(b) No, Sir. Only a small piece of land was available on lease from the Tatas and even in this case there were certain legal difficulties regarding title.

(c) A piece of land, 4 acres in area, has recently been offered by the Government of Bihar. The Corporation is planning to utilise this plot for constructing residential quarters for the staff.

Smuggling at Calcutta Port

2607. **Shri Muhammed Elias**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the types of articles smuggled in and out of Calcutta Port during the last ten years (year by year figures);

(b) what are the values of those articles; and

(c) how many complaints have been lodged against those who are smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The types of articles seized while being smuggled in or out of Calcutta Port during the last ten years from 1951 to 1960 and their values are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 49].

(c) 264 complaints were lodged in courts of law against the smugglers.

Central Road Research Institute

2608. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute are carrying out experiments since early 1959 for improvement of iron-tyred bullock carts by providing properly designed rubber fixtures in the hub assembly of the wheels;

(b) how and where the rubber fixtures are proposed to be placed in the hub assembly and what would be the advantage of such rubber fixtures; and

(c) what are the findings of the Institute in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. Some experiments were carried out.

(b) The rubber fixtures were fixed on a cast-iron bearing and fixed to the axle inside the hub. It was expected that the fixtures will enable the wheel to flex according to the varying cambers of road surface and thus reduce the stress intensity and minimise the damage to road surface.

(c) **The fixtures did not give the desired effect**

Central Road Research Institute

2609. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute carried out experiments in 1958 to study the relative efficiency of steel-tyred and pneumatic-tyred bullock carts;

(b) whether the finding was that pneumatic-tyred carts require more tractive effort than iron-tyred carts on muddy roads; and

(c) whether such finding was erroneous as it did not take into consideration efforts (power) spent in cutting two channels across muddy surface?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. Qualitative experiments were carried out on a comparative basis keeping the variables to the minimum.

(b) The indications were: (i) pneumatic tyres were superior to iron-tyres on dry clayey silts and also on wet or dry sand, and (ii) iron-tyres were superior to pneumatic tyres on wet clayey silts.

(c) Keeping in view the qualitative nature of the experiments without introducing any other variables the results were not erroneous.

Grant of Legal Assistance to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

2610. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the grant of legal assistance are lying undecided at the district levels in the State of Orissa for more than one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) **what amount was allotted for the year 1960-61 for the grant of**

legal assistance both at Central and State sectors for Orissa; and

(d) the amount so far utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Only seven applications are pending for more than one year. Of these six are under examination by the State Government pleader and one is under enquiry.

(c) Rs. 5,000 under the State Sector. No amount has been allotted for the purpose under Central Sector.

(d) Rs. 4,811.

Flood Relief in Orissa

2611. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of financial assistance has been given to the people of Orissa affected by the devastating floods in August, 1960 as gratuitous relief; and

(b) what amount of help has been given to the State by the Central Government to meet the cost of gratuitous relief?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The actual amount of financial assistance given by the Orissa Government as gratuitous relief to the people affected by the floods in August, 1960 is not available. The State Government have, however, indicated a revised estimated expenditure of Rs. 279·18 lakhs on gratuitous relief which includes relief in kind as well as in cash out of an estimated total expenditure of about Rs. 535·71 lakhs on relief operations.

(b) The Government of Orissa were given a loan of Rupees one crore and a grant of Rupees one crore to meet the expenditure on relief operations including the expenditure on gratuitous relief, repairs to roads, bridges etc. damaged by the floods of 1960. As the central assistance is given on an overall basis taking into account the total expenditure incurred on relief operations it is not possible to indicate how much of the assistance relates to expenditure on grtuitous relief.

Vijnan Mandirs in Madras State

2612. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vijnan Mandirs started in the Madras State so far; and

(b) the nature of work done in the Vijnan Mandir located at S. V. Nagaram, Arani Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras State?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Four.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Vijnan Mandir is equipped with a laboratory where experiments in biology and physical sciences are conducted and local students are encouraged to conduct such experiments themselves.

A science museum attached to the Vijnan Mandir contains specimens of local flora and fauna.

Through the agency of the Vijnan Mandir, rural science clubs have been started, where discussions on various matters pertaining to agriculture, health, sanitation, etc., are held, accompanied by film shows and demonstrations.

A small library is attached to the Vijnan Mandir, which contains publications both in English and in Tamil on popular scientific topics. Facilities of the library are available free to all residents of the area.

The Vijnan Mandir participates in local festivals, melas, etc., and organises science exhibitions.

The Vijnan Mandir also arranges discussions and demonstrations, where advice is given to local people on problems like sanitation, nutrition, child-care, etc.

Naga Hostiles

2613. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy concentration of Naga hostiles in the Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Army units smashed a strong Jungle-hide-out of Naga hostiles in Magnilong (Naga) village and arms were seized and 26 Nagas killed in the encounter;

(c) the make of the arms; and

(d) the action taken with regard to above part (a)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). About 400 hostile Nagas who were reported to have concentrated near Magulong in the Tamenglong Sub-division during the middle of February 1961, have since been dispersed.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given by the Prime Minister to unstarred question No. 2049 on the 21st March 1961.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Death of Workers in Himachal Pradesh

2614. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight workers who were engaged in construction work of the Chamba Tissa Road in Himachal Pradesh were killed near about 22nd January, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident;

(c) whether any more labourers received injuries; and

(d) action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Primary and Secondary School Teachers in Delhi

2615. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary and secondary school teachers at present in the Delhi State;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe teachers among them;

(c) whether the number reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has reached; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Collapse of Houses in Tripura

2616. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the houses of the Arundhatinagar unattached Camp in Tripura have collapsed due to gale in the first week of March, 1961 causing many casualties and one death;

(b) whether it is a fact that the attention of the local authority concerned had been drawn by the inmates of the said camp three months before towards the dilapidated conditions of the houses;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those houses have not been repaired for the last four years;

(d) what steps have been taken to protect the inmates of the said camp at present; and

(e) what economic aid has been given so far for the affected houses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir. It resulted in the death of one inmate and minor injuries to two others.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The inmates were immediately removed to a school building and other available huts in the neighbourhood.

(e) Huts are being repaired at Government cost. There had been no economic loss to the inmates. So the question of extra aid does not arise.

Export of Coal

2617. **Shri Anirudh Sinha**: Will the the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to stated:

(a) the total quantity of coal exported during the year 1960 monthwise and to what country or countries; and

(b) how it compares with the figures for the corresponding period of 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 50].

Report of World Bank Team

2618. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Team which visited India recently to study capital market development in India has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No Sir. The team is still in India and has not completed its work.

(b) Does not arise.

Stores for A.I.C.C. Session at Raipur

2619. **Shri Kunhan**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2348 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether hire charges for all the stores issued to the All India Congress Committee for its session at Raipur have been recovered;

(b) if so, the total amount; and

(c) the basis on which the amount has been calculated?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Steel Limited have reported that action is in hand to recover the hire charges amounting to Rs. 10343·56 nP. for all the stores issued to the Chairman, Reception Committee, All India Congress Committee, Raipur.

(c) The higher charges have been fixed taking into account the cost of articles, depreciation, supervision, administrative charges etc.

Iron Ore in South Kanara

2620. **Shri Achar**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that recently a party doing geological servey work at Kalanji Mace in Bantwal Taluk of South Kanara District (about 25 miles from Mangalore) has discovered iron ore in considerable quantities in that area; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity, quality and marketability of the said ore?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any such discovery.

(b) Does not arise.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps Instructors

2621. **Shri Sampath:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether yearly training is given to the Auxiliary Cadet Corps instructors;

(b) if so, the centres and duration of training; and

(c) the medium of instruction?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Every person selected for appointment as ACC Instructor is given initial training for a period of three weeks. Subsequently he should receive refresher training for 10 days annually. This however is dependent on allocation of funds by the respective State Governments. In actual practice, State Governments have not provided adequate funds for this. It has therefore not been possible to impart refresher training to all ACC Instructors every year.

(b) There are no fixed centres for refresher training; suitable sites are selected at different places by the Circle Commander concerned, keeping in view various factors like availability of accommodation and messing arrangements, the distance from the home towns of the trainees, etc.

(c) Hindi or regional language.

Income Tax Assessment

2622. **Shri Sampath:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons assessed for income tax State-wise during 1959-60 for annual income exceeding ten thousand rupees; and

(b) the amount actually collected from them during that period, State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 51].

(b) The information relating to collections is not maintained according to the grades of income and categories of assessees. It is not, therefore, possible to furnish the required information.

Madras Government Officers in Centre

2623. **Shri Sampath:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madras State Government Officers working in the Central Government offices and posts held by them; and

(b) the number among them belonging to I.A.S., I.P.S, Cadre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There are, at present 44 officers of the Madras Cadre of the All India Services serving under the Central Government. Of these—

3 are Secretaries, 1 is an Additional Secretary, 4 are Joint Secretaries, 6 are Deputy Secretaries, and 3 are Under Secretaries.

The remaining 27 are holding Field Posts.

(b) 32 I.A.S
12 I.P.S.

Dolomite Calcining Plant at Rourkela

2624. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious defects were found in the operation of the Dolomite Calcining plant at the Rourkela Steel Works during 1960;

(b) whether production of pig iron was adversely affected as a result; and

(c) the steps taken to put the plant in order and cost incurred thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Calcined dolomite is needed for making bricks for re-lining the L.D. Converters producing steel. The trouble in the dolomite calcining plant directly affects only the production of steel. But indirectly, iron production is also affected to the extent the steel-making plant is unable to utilise the planned quantity of hot iron.

(c) The firm, who supplied the plant, has carried out, at their own cost, certain modifications suggested.

Central Bill Regarding Strikes by Government Servants

2625. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Central Bill regarding strikes of Government servants would also apply to the servants of the several State Governments;

(b) whether the several State Governments have requested the Union Government to apply the proposed legislation to their servants also;

(c) whether any institutions like the Reserve Bank also have requested for such legislation; and

(d) whether Government have considered these requests and, if so, the decision of the Union Government regarding this request?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The details of the legislation to regulate certain conditions of service of the Central Government employees and to provide machinery for joint consultation are still under consideration.

दिल्ली में भूमि सुधार

२६२६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भूमि सुधार का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को भूमिधर बनाया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के अधीन २०६ गांवों में भूमि सुधार कार्य किया जा चुका है ; केवल एक गांव में ही अभिलेख के संशोधन के कारण यह कार्य करना शेष रह गया है ।

(ख) ७५,१७८ व्यक्तियों को भूमिधर घोषित किया गया है ।

Training of I.A.F. Officers in Russia

2628. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of I.A.F. Officers has been sent to Russia to receive maintenance and flying training there for the recently procured Ukraine (AN 12) aircraft; and

(b) if so, how many officers were included in the batch?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, a number of officers and other personnel have been sent to receive training. It is not in the interests of national security to give detailed figures.

Bye-Products of Steel Plants

2630. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel projects at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela are able to produce bye-products of considerable value;

(b) the amount that had to be invested for the purpose of producing these bye-products by way of setting up additional plant, buildings etc.; and

(c) the amount that is being realized or is expected to be realized by marketing the bye-products?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The bye-products produced at present are crude tar, ammonium sulphate, naphthalene, benzene, sulphuric acid, benzol, crude anthracene etc.

(b) (in million rupees)

Rourkela	76
Bhilai	51
Durgapur	55

(c) It is expected that bye-products worth approximately Rs. 43 million would be sold annually when full production in the bye-products units of the three steel plants is achieved.

School of Archaeology

2632. **Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1108 on the 20th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of seats in the School of Archaeology and the number of students reading there at present from various States and Union territories;

(b) the number of applications for admission in the school received during 1960-61; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) 10.

(ii) Nine students from various States of India and one from Nepal.

(b) 224.

(c) After preliminary sorting and interview by a Board, nine candidates were selected, one seat being reserved for the candidate of the Nepal Government.

Supply of House-building Material to Orissa

2633. **Dr. Samantsinhar**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the supply of different kinds of house-building materials of iron and steel and coke and coal separately to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the year-wise demand of Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period of these articles separately; and

(c) how much iron and steel for house-building purposes and coke and coal separately have been supplied to Orissa in the months of January and February, 1961 separately?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There are no specific demand or allotment for iron and steel or coke and coal for "house-building purposes". As far as steel is concerned, bulk allotments are made to State Governments under various heads like Non-agricultural, Government Development Schemes, Steel Processing Industries, Agricultural, Small Scale Industries etc. No statistics are maintained separately for demands or supplies of iron and steel for house-building purposes alone.

As regards coal and coke, bulk allotments are made to State Governments under the head "BRK". The year-wise quota and despatches of "BRK" (brickburning) coal to Orissa during the years 1956 to 1960 were as below:

Year	*Quota*	*Despatches* (in wagons)
1956	1176	2215
1957	1176	2259
1958	2200	1540
1959	2200	1763
1960	2200	1132

The following quanties of brick burning coal were supplied during January and February 1961:—

Month	*Despatches* (in wagons)
January 1961	194
February 1961	40

Protected Monuments in Orissa

2634. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of protected monuments in Orissa before 1945;

(b) the list of monuments that have been declared protected after 1945;

(c) the monument-wise amount allotted for maintenance and repair during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods and the actual amount spent on each separately;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the collapse of the Chandespur temple in the district of Puri in Orissa; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken to preserve the valuable architectural stone pieces of the collapsed temple?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M. Das): (a) 25.

(b) List is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 52].

(c) The expenditure of time and labour required to collect this information will not be commensurate with the result.

(d) No, Sir. The temple is not a protected monument.

(e) Does not arise.

Employees in Central Government Undertakings

2635. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services Temporary Service Rules, under which services can be terminated without any reason being assigned does not apply to the industrial employees employed in Central Government undertakings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No; the rule does not apply to the industrial employees employed in the Central Government undertakings.

All India Council of Technical Education

2636. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of All India Council for Technical Education was held;

(b) the subjects discussed at the meeting and the recommendations made; and

(c) the action, if any, initiated on the recommendations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The last meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education was held on 30th April, 1960. The Council discussed questions relating to expansion and improvement of technical education in the country and particularly, common admission examination for all technical institutions, practical training of mining students, expansion of technical education under the Third Five Year Plan, reservation of seats for students belonging to backward communities, age limits for admission to technical institutions and establishment of Regional Engineering Colleges. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting is placed in the Library of the Sabha.

(c). The action taken on the important recommendations of the Council is as given below:

(i) *Common examination for admission to engineering colleges.*

All State Governments have been requested to reconsider the proposal made by the All India Council. This

question was also discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 15th January, 1961, when it was agreed that each State should provide for common selection to all technical institutions in the State. As regards the mode of selection, it was agreed that the State Governments should examine the matter and formulate proposals for holding an admission test or devise some other mode of selection.

(ii) *Minimum age limits for admission to engineering degree courses.*

The recommendation has been accepted by the Central Government and the University Grants Commission. It has also been forwarded to all State Governments, Universities and technical institutions.

(iii) *Mining engineering training*

Arrangements are in progress to set up a Directorate of Practical Training for mining students.

(iv) *Development of technical education under the Third Five Year Plan.*

The report of the Working Group as also the recommendations of the All India Council have been kept in view in formulating the Third Five Year Plans of the Centre and of the States.

(v) *Establishment of Regional Colleges.*

It has been decided to establish seven more Regional Colleges during the Third Plan period.

(vi) *Grants to technical institutions.*

The schemes relating to development of six existing non-University institutions and establishment of three new non-University institutions as formulated by the Northern Regional Committee have been approved by the Central Government. Revised estimates for recurring grants to nine non-University diploma institutions as also loans for the construction of hostels to institutions in the Northern Region have been accepted.

30 (Ai) LSD—4

(vii) *Reservation of seats for backward communities*

The recommendation of the All India Council regarding reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities upto 25% of the total seats available has been accepted by the Central Government. It has also been forwarded to all State Governments, universities and technical institutions.

All State Governments have been requested to reserve at least 25% of the seats in their institutions for students belonging to other States.

Scales of Pay of Teachers of Degree Colleges etc.

2637. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have agreed to implement the scales of pay recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education for the teachers of Degree colleges and Diploma institutions;

(b) if not, the states which have not implemented; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the implementation of the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujerat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have yet to implement revised scales of pay.

At the Conference of Chief Ministers of States held on the 15th January, 1961, the representatives of Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, however, stated that their States also had accepted the scheme. The formal acceptance from these State Governments is awaited.

(c) The Conference of Chief Ministers has agreed that the scheme of revised pay scales should be implemented by all States. The matter is being taken up with the State Governments concerned.

Shelter for Bar Association, Sonepur (Orissa)

2638. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by the Orissa State Government from various sources for providing a reasonable shelter to the Bar-Association, Sonepur in Bolangir District, Orissa, which is under the shadow of the old mango trees just in front of the local court on the main road side, since a long period;

(b) the nature of progress made so far on the representations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). One representation was received in December, 1960.

(b) and (c). Since it is not possible to provide accommodation to the Bar Association, Sonepur, in the existing court building, a proposal for the extension of the existing building so as to provide for a bar-room is under consideration.

Employees of Social Welfare Board, Tripura

2639. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Social Welfare Board, Tripura has informed about 5 per cent of its employees that their services are no longer required;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the employees whose services have been terminated were working for about 10 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

"Whisky Gang" in Delhi

2640. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Whisky gang" has been burgling the houses of diplomats in New Delhi to steal bottles of foreign whisky during the last few months as has been reported in the *Statesman* dated 17th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In the second week of March 1961 two cases of burglary were reported in which some bottles of foreign liquor were stolen from the houses of two diplomats. There is no evidence to show that this was the work of any gang. The cases are under investigation.

(b) The police are maintaining strict vigilance.

Petition Writers in Orissa

2641. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal since long under the consideration of Orissa State Government for extension of the term of the petition writers of that State to their life time;

(b) whether the present term of these petition writers is upto the end of June, 1961;

(c) if so, the nature of steps being taken thereon; and

(d) the number of petition writers in various courts district-wise at present in that State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A Bill for this purpose is under consideration.

(d) The information regarding number of petition-writers in each district is not readily available. The number of petition-writers under the jurisdiction of different District and Sessions Judges is as follows.—

Balasore . .	10
Balangir Kalahandi .	27
Cuttack—Dhenkanal	54
Ganjam-Boudh . .	3
Mayurbhanj-Keonjhar .	16
Puri	27
Sambalpur-Soundergarh .	17

Fire in Delhi

2642. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai: }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of a fire about 250 jhuggies were completely gutted on Saturday, the 18th March, 1961 in Subzi Mandi, Delhi;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property caused by the fire;

(c) the number of persons rendered homeless; and

(d) arrangements made by Government to provide them living accommodation and also for giving them financial assistance, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 135 huts were burnt either partly or wholly in the fire.

(b) Two old women and a girl have died. The value of the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 38,000|-.

(c) Actual information is not available but it is presumed that about 135 families were affected.

(d) The Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation, has sanctioned a cash grant of Rs. 25|- per family to meet the immediate needs of the families affected.

Foreign Exchange for M|s Singareni Collieries

2644. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allowed for M|s. Singareni Collieries Co. for the development of mines during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) whether any allotment has been made for 1961-62; and

(c) if so, what is the amount?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The foreign exchange component of the cost of development of the mines of the Singareni Collieries during the Third Five Year Plan has been tentatively estimated at present at about Rs. 5 crores.

(b) and (c). The question of allotment for the year 1961-62 is still under consideration.

Prostitution in Delhi

2645. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported rising trend of prostitution in Delhi;

(b) what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to modify the existing laws to arm the officials with proper legal weapons to suppress it?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Government are not aware of any such increase.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain proposals to amend the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Reserve Bank of India Branches

2646. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any branches of the Reserve Bank are working at a loss; and

(b) if so, how many, where and for what period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Under the Reserve Bank's accounting procedure, almost the entire income earned on the investments of the bank is shown on the books of its Central Office. The proforma income and expenditure accounts maintained in respect of the branches of the Reserve Bank do not therefore reflect the actual profit or loss which is worked out on an overall basis and not branch-wise. It is not possible in these circumstances to indicate which branches, if any, are working at a loss.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LIFTING OF BAN ON TRADE WITH GOA

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sri, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The proposed lifting of ban on trade with Goa."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government had indicated, in answer to a question in the Lok Sabha a few weeks ago, that it had been decided to permit limited trade with Goa effective from April 1961. Broadly speaking, only such items as are required by the people of Goa, particularly the poorer classes, would be permitted export from India. Included in the list of permissible items of export are: textiles (khadi, handloom and certain varieties of mill-made textiles), books drugs and medicines, equipment for educational institutions, tea and leather goods. Government have also decided to permit the import into India from Goa of betel-nuts. The trade in most items will be against payment in sterling. Books, khadi and handloom textiles, however would be permitted export to Goa against paymnt in, Indian rupees. All trade wil be channelised via the Majali route of entry into Goa.

2. The resumption of limited trade with the Portuguese possessions is part of Government's policy of liberalisation. As is known, movement to and from Goa has been liberalised and the baggage rules simplified. Government had also announced the opening of two additional routes, via Anmode and Lakkarkot, to Goa but so far the Portuguese authorities have not extended corresponding facilities on the Goa side of the border. If, in this matter of trade, too, the Partuguese authorities decline to extend facilities to the Goans the responsibility is surely their own.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that that area has become a smugglers' paradise ......

Mr. Speaker: There is more of a preamble than a question. What is the question?

Shri Hem Barua: How far is this going to diminish smuggling?

Mr. Speaker: What is the effect of this arrangement on smuggling?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should imagine that apart from other steps that we take to control or check smuggling this certainly will diminish smuggling.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Does this liberalisation of our trade facilities mean abandonment of Government's policy of economic sanction against Goa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is abandonment the word used by the hon. Member?

Mr. Speaker: Will this mean abandonment of the policy of having trade sanctions again Goa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would call it a variation of it to some extent. There is no abandonment of any policy. We vary these things. For some years a certain policy was being pursued. Now, after full examination and consultation with most of the people, that is, the people of Goa and Goans elsewhere, in deciding this policy, we have done this.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): With a view to remove the present hardships of Goans because of trade restrictions is Government considering the opening of the steamer service between Panjim and Bombay which was plied before?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, I cannot answer that question without enquiring into it.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Pathan): May I know whether such trade facilities will apply to Diu and Daman territories on the w[illegible] ast of Gujarat State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is the hon. Member asking whether this will apply to them?

Mr. Speaker: Is it applicable only to Goa or to other territories, like, Diu and Daman?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It would apply to all the Portuguese possessions. It will affect much more Goa, of course.

12·13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE REHABILITATION AND MODERNISATION OF THE ART SILK INDUSTRY

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Report (1960) of the Working Group for the Rehabilitation and Modernisation of the Art Silk Industry appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 24(29)Tex(D)/60, dated the 30th March, 1961 on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2794/61].

GIFT TAX (SEDOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961 AND SCHEME FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND AMALGAMATION OF NEW CITIZEN BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Gift Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Gift Tax Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2795/61].

(ii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the New Citizen Bank of India Limited and its amalgamation with the Bank of Baroda Limited, published in Notification No. S.O. 600 dated the 18th March, 1961, under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2793/61].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRIPURA STATE BANK LIMITED WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND REPORT ON ITS WORKING

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the [illegible] a copy each of the following [illegible]

(i) Annual Report of the Tripura State Bank Limited for the year ended the 31st December,

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

1958 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Report on the working of the above Company (in liquidation) during the year ended the 31st December, 1958, prepared in terms of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2796/61].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1961."

(iii) "In accordance with the provissions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1961."

MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH AND HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(i) Hundred and twentieth Report on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Reports and Accounts).

(ii) Hundred and twenty-second Report on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, may I seek a clarification? A few days ago when the question of loss in production and the resultant loss in profit of Sindri Fertilisers came up, you were pleased to say that you would refer this matter to the Estimates Committee. Now, in spite of the fact that the Estimates Committee's Report on that has come, will that reference stand?

Shri Dasappa: If the hon. Member looks into the Report, he will find that much of the ground sought to be covered by that reference has already been covered.

Mr. Speaker: In view of what the Chairman of the Committee has said, if anything more remains the hon. Member will draw his attention to that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Of the Chairman?

Mr. Speaker: He may write to the Chairman, Estimates Committee and draw his attention to that.

12·19 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE:* OIL WELL NO. 1 AT RUDRASAGAR

Mr. Speaker: Now, statement to be made by Shri K. D. Malaviya. I find that the statement is very long.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages. As Shri Hem Barua has made a statement, I thought I might read it out.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; it is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

An Hon. Member: It may be laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: He may read it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, you directed me on Tuesday the 28th March to place a statement on the Table of the House in connection with the allegation made by hon'ble Shri Hem Barua that I had concealed from the hon'ble Members of the Parliament facts in regard to the first oil well at Rudrasagar and had thus committed a breach of the privileges of this august Body.

While replying to the allegation, it is necessary to recapitulate the sequence of events to dispel certain doubts in the minds of the hon'ble Members.

Sir, As you are aware, the whole thing started with the publication in a local daily of a news item on March 13, 1961. The news item sought to allege in details that: (1) the oil well at Rudrasagar caved in; (2) that exploration had been abandoned; (3) that Rs. 30 lakhs had been wasted; (4) that all efforts to salvage the well had failed: and (5) that the mishap might affect the original time schedule in that region.

The sensational way in which this news was displayed on its front page in banner headlines was bound to exercise the minds of the hon'ble Members who are the guardians of national interest and it was, therefore, natural that an adjournment motion should have been tabled. I was equally worried and on the basis of immediate enquiries, gave interim information on the same day promising to make a statement on receipt of authentic report. On the 14th March I informed the House that the report published in the local daily was absolutely baseless in all its above mentioned five details, e.g. that the well had not caved in; that exporation had not been abandoned; that no loss had occurred and that time schedule of the Commission in that region would not be disturbed in any way.

Now, Sir, before I proceed further I would like to state that Shri Mathur, the Director of Geology of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, whom I asked to give a technical exposition of oil drilling operations, has no where in his talk to the Members of the Parliament suggested that the well had caved in or that exploration had been abandoned or that money had been wasted or that efforts to salvage the well had failed or that any mishap had occurred which was going to upset the original time-schedule.

I take this opportunity to reiterate here, Sir, that let no hon'ble Member of this House have any doubts in his mind about the unfortunate inaccuracies of the news item and I am sure my hon'ble friend Shri Barua is also convinced of it.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

While contradicting the news item I had with equal emphasis informed the House 'what has happened in this oil well during the time of testing is nothing unusual. Its behaviour is like most first wells of an oil field peculiar to itself and undobtedly presents problems of a technical nature'.

I, therefore, offered to arrange a talk by the specialists of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to explain to the Members of this House and also to the Press who may be interested in konwing what happens in new oil fields and test wells. Shri Mathur was asked to give this talk and I advised him to illustrate the talk by making special reference to the 'problems of technical nature' encountered in the Rudrasagar well.

Sir, what Shri Mathur had stated in the course of his talk, was only by way of elaboration of what I had informed the House. You will, therefore, agree Sir, that the question of any contradiction between my statement and the information given by him in his talk does not arise.

I will add a few words more in reply to certain points raised by Shri Hem Barua in his statement.

Shri Hem Barua alleged that "there was a defect, major or minor, which compelled the suspension of further drilling in the well till the arrival of a work-over rig presumably from Russia". The fact is that the drilling of the well was completed down to the required depth of 3817 metres and all the casings of different calibre had been cemented in the well. The question of suspension of further drilling in the well, therefore, does not arise. Besides the work-over rig was not expected from Russia, but was on its way from Calcutta to Rudrasagar for purposes of testing and repairing wells in Rudrasagar. Let it be known that when the object is to merely test a well or to carry out minor remedial operations in the well and when the heavy rig is required for drilling of more wells in the neighbourhood it is more economical to use a lighter "work-over rig" for the testing work or for the remedial operations. It is for this reason that the heavy drilling rig was removed to another site on the Rudrasagar structure to start drilling of a second well. The further testing of the well of Rudrasagar was left to a work-over rig which was on its way from Calcutta.

Shri Barua then doubts my statement and criticises me for having said that the well was "awaiting to be tested for determining its potentialities"' because he thinks that this statement of mine does not fit against the background of technical details given by Shri Mathur. As stated by me in the Parliament on the 22nd of December, 1960, the testing of the first 3 horizons on the first well in Rudrasagar did not indicate the presence of oil in adequate quantity. It was on the 30th December, 1960 that the testing of the 4th horizon showed signs of presence of adequate quantity of oil. Thereafter, it was considered desirable to carry out testing of the remaining two horizons—which are still to be tested—by a work-over rig and to remove the heavy rig for drilling of a second well. These two upper horizons are considered equally prospective and may give us some more oil. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the need of a work-over rig was felt as early as on 15th December, 1960.

The dismantling of the rig was started on the 25th January, 1961 and this work was completed by the 12th February, 1961. The rig was transported to and erected on the site of the second well and drilling on this new site was started on 18th March, 1961, more or less on the exact date that was estimated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

To obtain maximum information in a virgin area, it is the policy to drill the first test well to as great a depth

as possible, consistent with the geological and engineering considerations. Therefore, a heavy rig capable of drilling down to 15,000 ft. has been used for drilling on the Rudrasagar structure. As a result, the time taken on de-rigging, transporting and erecting it at the site for the second well was longer than in the case of the lighter and more mobile rigs which are normally used for drilling production wells elesewhere.

As nothing has happened to the first well the question of saving the well or abandoning it does not arise. Therefore, there is no basis for Shri Barua to say "that the technicians did their best to save the well and gave up their effort only when they found that nothing further could be done."

Putting cement plugs between the tested horizons is a normal part of the operations of testing. Any defect observed in these plugs and the leakage, resulting therefrom does not in any way imply structural damage or mishap in a well. It can be easily set right by putting an additional length of cement plug with the work over rig. Such defects in cement plugs occur and are so rectified commonly all over the world.

Sir, as directed by you, I take this opportunity to place on the Table of the House a copy of the text of Shri Mathur's talk on the subject, which is self-explanatory. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2799/61]. The hon'ble Members have already a copy of the text of the statement I made on the 14th March, 1961.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission? I have listened to the statement made by the hon. Minister and I agree with him when he condemns the way this news was flashed in banner headlines in a newspaper.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It was in *The Hindustan Times.*

Shri Hem Barua: He has the liberty to condemn it, and he can condemn it more. What I was concerned with was this, namely that certain basic facts......

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered that.

Shri Hem Barua: No; I shall point out one or two things.

Mr. Speaker: What is it that the hon. Member wants? I would not allow a discussion on this matter now. I allowed him an opportunity earlier. The hon. Member may resume his seat and hear me. In these matters if an hon. Member takes exception to any statement made by a Minister or a Minister says that a statement made by a Member is incorrect, I give him an opportunity and ask him to state so that the other side may have an opportunity to refute it. He has stated it categorically now. The other day, the hon. Minister Shri K. D. Malviya made an oral statement, but I found that a number of allegations were made making reference to Shri Mathur's statement profusely.

Therefore, with respect to those items, I wanted an eleaborate statement to be made, and the House was also anxious to have a text of Shri Mathur's speech; also arising out of that text and the criticism made of it or the mistakes pointed out by Shri Hem Barua, I wanted a categorical statement, and the hon. Minister has now made statement. The matter stops at that stage. There is no question of any further queries now. If the House is not satisfied, it can always raise a discussion some time after following the proper procedure and after giving notice.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: No; there is no question of any clarification now: otherwise it will be an endless business.

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BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha I rise to announce that Government business in this House during the week commencing 3rd April, 1961 will consist of discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of—

External Affairs.
Labour and Employment,
Rehabilitation,
Transport and Communications,
and Commerce and Industry.

12.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Shri Hathi may kindly continue his speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I know how much time is left over for these Demands?

Mr. Speaker: There are 6 hours allotted for this Ministry. 2 hours and 45 minutes have been taken, and 3 hours and 15 minutes now remain. We are starting this at 12.25 P.M. let us assume we start at 12.30 P.M., that means that this debate will go on till about 3.45 P.M. I shall conclude this debate by 4 P.M.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Much as I have respect for the Ministers' speeches, I submit that there must be a time-limit for their speeches. Much as we appreciate the speeches coming from the hon. Ministers, I submit that there must be a time-limit for the Ministers' speeches also, because they take away much of the time allotted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want his reply also.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): The time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: I may explain the position. It is not the Members of the Opposition that have to complain against the Ministers, but it is the Members of the Congress Party. What I do is this. I always take care to see that the time allotted for the Opposition, which is 40 per cent. of the time allotted for the whole debate, is not cut down. Whatever time an hon. Minister takes is only taken from the time allotted to the Members of his own party, and, therefore, nc hon. Member from the opposition need have any complaint.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I would not take more than about 30 minutes.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): All the same, I would submit that if the hon. Ministers take so much time out of the time allotted for their party, then so many Members of the Congress Party are deprived from the opportunity to express their own views.

Mr. Speaker: They all belong to the Government party.

An Hon. Member: Sometimes, the Ministers take 2 hours.

Mr. Speaker: They cannot have the cake and eat it too. Every hon. Member from the Congress Party must feel that he is the Minister....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): In fact, they are like that.

Mr. Speaker: ....Therefore, whatever the hon. Minister says is on their behalf. I shall try to give all Members a chance but it is inevitable that the Minister should take some time, because not only this House but the whole country is looking for the statement made by the hon. Minister.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Otherwise, it will be an one-sided affair. The criticisms will have to be answered.

Now, there is one other matter. Today, we have got non-official business. It is to start at 4 P.M. But the hon. Minister of External Affairs would like to start the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs today, so that we may conclude the debate on Monday; he has got other business elsewhere.

An Hon. Member: That is not possible. It cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, we shall start that debate at 3.45 P.M., that is, fifteen minutes in advance, and start non-official work at 4 P.M. and carry on till 6.30 P.M. Let that Ministry's debate be started today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Only for 15 minutes? Are we going to have only 15 minutes today to deal with such an important Ministry? We are prepared to start it, but the point is that it really is a very important debate and 15 minutes would not suffice. I could understand 2 hours, or even one hour being there. 15 minutes are useless.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This would not appear good. It is not in keeping with the dignity of the House that we must accommodate a Minister only for 15 minutes. I do not think that is proper. You might not accede to his request.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We can sit late on Monday and finish it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This debate can be finished by 6-30 P.M. What is the difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is this. 6 hours have been allotted for the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. The hon. Prime Minister wants to complete it on Monday. We have 6 hours allotted for this. If that time is reduced, hon. Members will naturally say that it has been reduced. Therefore, instead of starting non-official business at 4 P.M. today, I shall call upon an Opposition Member to speak, or if the hon. Prime Minister wants to initiate the debate today, he may do so; and instead of starting non-official business at 4 P.M., we shall start it at 4.30 P.M. Once in a way, the hon. Prime Minister has made this request and he wants to complete it on Monday.

Shri Tyagi: That is true. But does the Prime Minister want to take these 15 minutes today, or will these 15 minutes be utilised by the Members today? If he himself wants to initiate the debate, that will be very good, so that Members will have points to discuss for the next day.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. We will start non-official business today a little later. Hon. Members will kindly sit for that work from 4-30 P.M. to 7 P.M.—2½ hours—as an exception. If the Prime Minister wants to make a speech, he will finish it by 4.30 P.M. Otherwise, the Opposition may start—45 minutes for the Opposition. Nobody need have any complaint that during the middle of his speech, the discussion was postponed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The Opposition will start.

Mr. Speaker: We will make enquiries.

Shri Hathi: Day before yesterday when the House rose, I was dealing with the question of power development in the country. I mentioned that although we would be generating by the end of the Third Five Year Plan six times the power generated in 1951, the demand for power goes on increasing. It is a good sign that the demand goes on increasing, because the consumption of power means progress of the country. Thus, although from about 2.3 million kW. that we generated in 1951 we shall

[Shri Hathi]

be reaching a target of 13·43 million kW., it will be just sufficient to meet the increasing demand of the country so far as power is concerned. But we have to see that we strive to generate more power. The water resources of the country are abundant. Nearly 40 million kW. of power could be generated by the utilisation of these waters. Up to now, the power generated from these waters is 2.1 million kW. and at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the hydro power generated will be 5·3 million kW.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

No doubt, we have tapped some rivers for the purpose of generating power. The tiny Sharavati, only 60 miles in length but with a potential to generate about one million kW. is being harnessed. We shall be able to get about 7 lakh kW. of power from that tiny river. The awe-inspiring Narbada in Gujarat, capable of generating about 1½ million kW. or 2 million kW., is now being harnessed and after some time, we will be able to utilise the waters of this river also. We know the turbulent Sutlej has already been harnessed. The 9 sets of Bhakra generate about 6 lakh kW. of power. The Krishna, the Godavari and the Cauveri in the south are all rivers with potential for generating power. These are the large and mighty rivers of the country which have immense power potential. But these have yet to be tapped to get power in abundance.

But it is not only these big rivers that we think of harnessing. It will take time, but we have to make a start, and we have made a start, in order that definite projects can be prepared. We have decided to embark upon investigations of these rivers and we have selected 64 sites where such projects could be had which would generate ultimately about 12 million kW. The cost of these investigations is estimated today at about Rs. 13 crores.

Apart from these rivers, there are small streamlets or streams on the hills which also would be able to yield power in the isolated hilly areas. To those places where even communication is difficult, it is not possible to carry huge machines and equipment and have big power houses. Moreover, the villages there are scattered and the load demand there is not so much. But in order that these hilly places may be served with electricity, we opened in 1959 a spot investigation division which works in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir, although the States of Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are also carrying on investigation.

In the Third Plan period, we have thought of having nearly 100 such micro hydro-electric sets in all these regions. A start has been made in Himachal Pradesh. In the Punjab, two such sets have been installed. In regard to the Giri Ganga in Himachal Pradesh, there is a tiny village, Chhaila, where such a tiny set, which we call a baby set, has been installed. This does not require any barrage or dam, but two stones are put to divert the waters of the river, there is a small flume about 5 to 7 feet wide and a small room where about 25 kW. power is generated. We do not require any huge machinery for maintenance and operation. This can serve about 100 houses. There are flour mills there. I went there to that village to see the life of the people. There are radio sets also. All these are working. The economic part of it is that you do not need to carry steel posts. The posts are taken from the jungle and used indigenously.

In those particular experimental sets, we had not had an actual estimate of the cost because we had to have these sets from foreign countries. But we have started indigenous production for such small sets,

and though the cost of generation would be comparatively greater than that with hydro sets, ultimately so far as the cost of transmission, maintenance and operation is concerned, it will be comparatively cheap. We are going to have 100 such sets in the Third Five Year Plan, for which a provision of about Rs. 4 crores has been made.

Along wih the generation of power, we have also to look to the availability of power in the various areas which have to be served. As one of the hon. Members said, the transmission lines are as important as the generation of power, because unless you spread or send the power to the various areas, it is no use generating power. In this behalf, we have made a good progress. As regards transmission lines, in the beginning of the First Plan, that is, 1951, we had only 19,000 miles of them. The addition during the First Plan was 19,000 miles. During the Second Plan, we added 40,000 miles. So at the beginning of the Third Plan, it is 78,000 miles. During the Third Plan, we want to add to it another 80,000 miles, bringing the total length of transmission lines to 1,58,000 miles.

This is one part where great care has to be taken and we have to see that these transmission lines also are so laid that they may be economical. With that end in view, we have also thought, as the House is aware, of the super grid. The advantages of the super grid are well-known, because if there is a huge power station in one area, it can transmit power to the other area; all the benefits of this huge power station can be available to the neighbouring area. When there is high load at one place and low load at another, this could with advantage be utilised with the minimum of cost and the maximum of benefit. Such a grid we have first thought of establishing in the southern zone. For the States of Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala there will be one grid which will connect them. In addition to that we are also having the inter-State links. For instance, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are inter-linked by the Chambal project; Rajasthan and Punjab by the Bhakra project; similarly Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and the inter-State link through Hirakud, and D.V.C. So ultimately the idea is that we shall have one super grid. It will mean that at the minimum cost we shall be in a position to have the maximum benefit, and it will also be economical for the purposes.

In addition to these hydro-electric and thermal sets, we have other sources of fuel like lignite, oil, from the solar energy and wind-mills. The compact of generation from these sources is not yet significant, because we have other resources; but some experiments are being made.

Coming to the question of irrigation, the point was made about the utilisation of the resources of the irrigation potential in the country. In 1956 the irrigation potential created was about 65 million acres out of which 3.1 million acres were irrigated. That is, the utilisation was nearly 50 per cent. A point was made by Shri Ranga that as the irrigation potential goes on increasing, the area left unirrigated also goes on increasing, and he said that the more we spend a greater area goes on being unutilised. He quoted figures that at the end of the Second Plan the total potential created would be 14 million acres and that about 10 million acres will be utilised, and the gap would be 4 or 5 million acres. He said that in 1956 the gap was only 3 million acres. That is, out of 6.5 million acres of irrigation potential created, the area irrigated was 3 million acres, and so the gap between the potential created and the area irrigated was 3 million acres. And in 1961, he said that out of a potential created of 14 million acres about 9 or 10 million acres would be the area under irrigation; that is, 4 million acres will be left unirrigated.

I do not know what formula this is. If you look to the percentage, 3

[Shri Hathi]

million acres utilised out of 6 million acres potential created is 50 per cent. And 10 million acres out of 14 million acres is nearly 77 per cent. If you look to the percentage of the area covered by the irrigation facilities, it is increasing. Suppose the total potential created is 100 million acres and the area irrigated as 80 million acres then the gap will be 20 million acres. The difference of 20 million acres will be much more than the difference of 3 million acres (that is between 6 million and 3 million acres), though in terms of percentage the gap will be only 20 per cent. as against 50 per cent. So I do not know what formula it was. But certainly the percentage is definitely increasing and today the percentage is about 71 or 72 per cent.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What is the position in the southern States?

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that. Even if you take it State-wise I have got the figures. So far as Bihar is concerned it will rise from 72 per cent. to 79 per cent.; Jammu and Kashmir from 80 per cent. to 100 per cent.; Kerala from 66 per cent. to 96 per cent.; Madras from 70 per cent. to 100 per cent.; Mysore from 45 per cent. to 65 per cent.; Punjab from 47 per cent. to 82 per cent.; Rajasthan from 42 per cent. to 72 per cent.; and so forth. It is because of the various steps that the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Planning Commission and the States concerned have taken that the utilisation has increased, and I would like to compliment the States that have taken the steps as a result of which the utilisation percentage has increased. The States really deserve to be complimented where good work has been done. There is no doubt about it that the people's co-operation is there. But the States have been taking active steps to see that the waters are being utilised.

Then a point was made about minor and medium irrigation. The Ministry has been giving attention to this in consultation with the Planning Commission to see that more and more medium-size irrigation schemes are taken up, because there the results are quick and the benefits derived from these medium irrigation schemes are faster. There are advantages, no doubt, from the bigger dams: they ensure against famine, they can store more water, the repairs also are less. Anyway, the medium size irrigation schemes which cost less have been given importance, as will be seen from the figures. During the three Five Year Plans, schemes above Rs. 10 crores are 36; schemes between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores are 28; scheme between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores are 108; and schemes below Rs. 1 crore are 385. So we have taken steps to see that medium irrigation is given importance so that it can be scattered all over the country, and the needs of the different regions and localities can be met by such medium irrigation schemes.

Coming to the question of soil conservation which was also raised by Shri Muhammed Elias, this is really an important subject, because unless you have afforestation and measures are taken for soil conservation, the dams will be silted quickly, and therefore it is necessary that importance should be given to it. The Ministry has taken care to see to this and we have now opened a special Cell in the Central Water Power Commission which will look, after, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Ministry, to the measures to be taken for afforestation and soil conservation.

Then comes the question of planning. It was remarked that there should be proper planning. Nobody can deny that. But, as you know, in the First Plan certain projects had already been taken up and they had to be completed. The projects were ready, some of them were yet to be taken up. But certain projects were taken up and we had to include them in the First Plan. But later on, as

the House knows, we thought of developing the rivers basin-wise, because some are inter-State rivers flowing through more than one State. Therefore, it was with that end in view that the River Board Act was passed, so that this Board can look into it basin-wise, prepare the various schemes, take measures for soil conservation, power generation, irrigation and advise the States on the schemes to be taken up or to be investigated and then prepare a master plan. We have now decided immediately to have such River Boards for seven river systems. These rivers are Krishna and Godavari, Sutlej-Beas-Ravi (one group) Mahanadi, Narmada, Yamuna, Cauveri and Tapti. We are having these seven Boards initially which will look to the question of Planning and investigation basin-wise and suggest to the States to take up schemes. We are in communication with the respective States concerned. The Boards will be established after the consultations are over with the States. This is an important step so far as the development of the river basins in various States is concerned.

Shri Muhammed Elias had also raised a point about strengthening of the Central Water and Power Commission. We agree with that suggestion. In fact, the Gokhale Committee which was appointed for the reorganisation of the C.W.P.C. has recommended it and we are adding one more member for power and one more for water because in the Third Plan there are a number of schemes coming up. They have to be examined and consultants have to go very often to various sites and it becomes difficult for the two members to cope with the work. We ourselves had that in mind and the Gokhale Committee's recommendation has been accepted and we are now strengthening the Commission.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): From which region?

Shri Hathi: I will reply to all the points of the hon. Member hears me patiently. So far as the selection of personnel is concerned, from the eastern, western, northern and southern zones, we will see that we get the topmost engineers provided the States can spare. For the information of the hon. Member, I can say that we have recently appointed Shri Das as the Managing Director of the Projects Construction Corporation which is in charge of the river valley projects construction. He was in the eastern zone; he was from West Bengal. Therefore, there is no limitation. We do not select persons from a particular zone but from the topmost engineers we could get. We have already appointed two. But, it would not be correct for me even to say that we shall appoint people on the regional basis. It will be on merits, from wherever we can find topmost engineers. I only mention for the information of the hon Member that we have not neglected that part also. That is what I want to suggest.

Then, he said about the plan of the D.V.C. and that the objects of the D.V.C. have not been fulfilled. Let us see what Mr. Voorduin suggested so far as power generation is concerned. He suggested 150,000 kw. of thermal power and about 2 lakhs kw. of hydel power. The total generation suggested by him was about 3½ lakhs kws. As we go on increasing our industries, the development of our country goes on. If we had stuck to Mr. Voorduin's plan we would have stopped with the generation of 3½ lakhs kws. We cannot stick to a patricular plan; we have to go on changing. Accordingly, we had over-reached the limit. But today, I may say that that area generates 448,000 kws. of power as against the 3,50,000 suggested by him.

There are three power stations under construction, one at Durgapur and another at Chandrapur which will generate 506,000 kws. or 5 lakh kws. of power; and one more we are proposing in the Third Plan for 140,000 kws. Even conceding for argument's sake that that is not taken up, 506,000 plus 448,000 will be about 1 million kws. as

against 350,000 kws. suggested by Mr. Voorduin. So, it is not true to say that we are not following his suggestion. On the contrary, wherever we find it necessary, we have gone far ahead.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about irrigation figures. He said that the report says that 7 lakh acres are being irrigated by the D.V.C. The area irrigated is of West Bengal. How is that the D.V.C. can say that it irrigates 7 lakh acres? If that is the question, it may be difficult for me to reply for any State because it is not the Government of India that goes to every field and irrigates the field. Statistics and data have to be collected by the State Governments from the States and they say that so much area is irrigated. I think we have to take them at their word.

But, I may add that when the question of utilisation came up, we sent two engineers who went round the country to check up. Of course, it was not a complete one; it was only a specimen or sample check. They looked round the country and the suggestions they had to make were sent as recommendations to the concerned State Governments. The reply to that question is that the D.V.C. does not directly irrigate but water is given to the Bengal Government. So, the data received from that Government should be taken as correct. There is no other way; we cannot send our engineers to every field and check up.

Then, he mentioned about navigation. I do not think I can reply his question because he doubts whether it will be possible in 1962 or not. He has to wait till 1962 to see whether what is written there is achieved or not. It is difficult to resolve such kinds of doubts. What we have said is that navigation will be possible in 1962. I think, looking to the other things in which we have progressed, for example, the power position, where we have gone far ahead of Mr. Voorduin's recommendation, it will leave no doubt that whatever is stated will be achieved.

Then comes the question of floods and D.V.C. The floods of 1959 were of the order of 8,50,000 cusecs. The present dams have capacity of 6 lakh cusecs for flood control. Let us imagine what would have been the position if these dams had not been there. The whole area would have been flooded by 850,000 cusecs of the flood; but we have checked to the extent of 6,00,000 cusecs. Only 250,000 cusecs was not checked. So far as the Third Plan is concerned, we are considering the question of a third dam also. The matter is being discussed with the West Bengal Government.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about the machinery for irrigation and power being manufactured in the country. He quoted some pamphlet which was written by the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission. There also I agree with him, in agreeing with what the Chairman of the Commission said. That is, the country does require heavy electrical machinery and equipment to be manufactured in the country so that we may not have to depend upon foreign countries for these things. But it is not that a particular factory which can manufacture this sort of machinery. We have one in Bhopal, the Heavy Electricals and we are thinking of having two more which will also manufacture heavy electrical equipment in the country. That would mean that when we manufacture this machinery and equipment in the country we will have to depend less and less on foreign countries.

But there comes the question of training our people. Up to now, in the bigger projects, the Hirakud, the Damodar, the Bhakra-Nangal, Chambal and Cambay we had to spend crores of rupees on foreign consultants for the purpose of designs, erection, construction, etc., because the machinery were manufactured in those countries and when these people came here we

had to pay for them. The designing had to be done by them. Our people had no experience of manufacture. Therefore, in order that we may not lag behind, we have opened a special central organisation for designs preparations and construction of such heavy machinery and having such big projects erected. That would mean that we would have a large number of engineers sent abroad for training. But that will not cost much compared to the crores of rupees that we have to spend on consultants, on erection, etc. This would also work on a commercial basis and assist others.

So far as power is concerned, I may inform the House that the modern technique of repairs of the transmission lines is also necessary. If a line carrying current is stopped for 6, 7 or 8 hours, the factories on the line will be stopped and production will decrease. We are, therefore, training our people in what they call 'hot line training'. That is, the operators can function even when the electric lines are carrying current, when they are live, without stopping the current. They can repair and the current can go on; only that particular part or branch where the repair is going on is cut and there will be no loss in production. There will be no loss of production in the country. The industry will not be stopped. We have two such training centres—one at Bangalore and another at Ganguwal and 150 trainees have been trained till now. It is interesting to see these young operators working with agility while the current is on without any shock. Of course, there are various apparatus to help them.

13 hrs.

Prof. Ranga spoke about lining of the Rajasthan Canal and he also spoke about the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is already there. The dependents of the dead and the injured are given compensation. But apart from that Act, we also give *ex-gratia* payments. We are dealing with people and there should be some human touch and human element in dealing with them. If a worker is injured, or is dead, immediate relief is to be given. Prof. Ranga is not here; otherwise I would have reminded him of an incident. There was an accident in Hirakud in which about 12-13 people died. I got the message and then Prof. Ranga was sitting in my room. Immediately, I rang up the Finance Minister and got the sanction for Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 per family. Within fifteen minutes, they were informed that this relief should be given. Even in the case of the mishap at Bhakra, that very evening the Punjab Government had announced *ex-gratia* payments.

When we want the labourers to work, we have to see to their amenities. If they are not there, it is our anxiety to see that they are given. I personally went and saw the amenities at Hirakud. Light, water, rooms, ventilation, bath rooms—these were wanting and then they were given these amenities. It is not only a question of money being given to them and then taking work from them. They are human beings; they are people who are working on the projects and building these huge dams. We cannot ignore them.

Maybe, that all along the 1,400 miles of the Canal, we cannot give them *pucca* houses because it will cost a lot. Then, today they are working at the first five miles, tomorrow they will go to the next five miles. So, we cannot go on building *pucca* houses. But reasonable accommodation should be given.

Alternative employment for these people was also referred to. That has been our care too. In the D.V.C. area alone, the number of retrenched personnel comes to about 6,000 till now. Out of that, only 345 are yet to be accommodated. The rest have been absorbed in one or the other project, wherever there were suitable vacancies to utilise their experience. We have opened nine employment exchanges. We have had a special officer to go round all the various projects and interview these people and find out the chances for their employment.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): What about the Pay Commission award? Why do they not get construction allowance?

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member hears me patiently and allows me to go on, he will find that I am not leaving out one point which has been dealt with by him. I think he has been satisfied with the points that have so far been dealt with by me. I shall come to the other points, one by one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister should also know my limitation.

Shri Hathi: I will not take more than 15 minutes; I will not exceed my limits. I know my limitations; I know the value of the time and the anxiety of the hon. Members to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He knows his limitations; he should also know my limitation.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, though the hon. Deputy Minister is speaking very well, we also want to listen to the hon. Minister.

Shri Hathi: The question about minor irrigation and tube-well was referred to; that does not fall within the purview of this Ministry.

Sardar Iqbal Singh said that this Ministry perhaps did not take the co-operation of the public. I was rather pained to hear that because it is in this Ministry that we are trying our best to have that co-operation from the hon. Members here and also of the States. We have advised the State Governments to keep the Members informed. Here at the Centre, the hon. Members know that we consult them at each stage. There are progress reports. At the stage of planning also, we have advised the State Governments to know the views of the Parliament Members and also the members of the Legislature. Then, there are the development councils. We have also project committees at each project for the purpose of consultation with the Members. So far as the Centre is concerned, I may say that we have met almost all the States and also the hon. Members from different States had given us their suggestions. It may not have been possible in all the 544 projects that were undertaken during the last ten or more years. But the hon. Members from Kerala will bear me out that on important projects such as the Idiki project, the Members were called by the State Governments. Seven or eight of these Members who are not unfortunately present now had discussions with the State Government about this question. Public co-operation in respect of the construction of the Kosi embankments is well-known. The people of Bihar themselves did these 150 miles and because of the co-operation of the people the work could be done more economically. The Delhi Shahdara bund was done by people's co-operation. Then again, in regard to Chambal, the Member of Parliament from Rajasthan, Shri Manaklal Verma is looking after that work. When the Chambal Scheme was inaugurated, about 1,000 farmers wanted to come forward and say that they were ready for the utilisation of the waters. Similarly, in various fields either at the table or in the field the co-operation of the people had been sought. We are very keen to have the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House and we shall certainly welcome their suggestions.

I shall now deal with the point raised about the Pay Commission scales and its application to the D.V.C. employees. It is an autonomous body. There are different sets of rules for these autonomous corporations and the conditions of service for the Government servants are quite different. If we are to apply the recommendations to the autonomous bodies and corporations, it would create a kind of a complication because in that case they will have to come under the rules and regulations of the Government which do not apply to them. It is for that reason that things are not automatically made applicable to these persons. That does not mean that we should not pay them what they deserve. That is a separate question altogether.

So, Sir, I think I have covered the questions raised by the hon. Members except perhaps the lining of the Rajasthan Canal. We have taken the decision there also and the work is progressing satisfactorily. I once again express my thanks to the hon. Members who had good words to say about the functioning of the Irrigation Ministry.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पहली और दूसरी पंच साला स्कीमें जो बनायी गयीं उनमें इस बात के लिये काफी कोशिश की गयी कि जो हमारे वाटर रिसोरसेज हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में लाया जाय। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इतनी कोशिशों के बावजद इस मसले में हमें जितनी कामयाबी होनी चाहिय थी नहीं हुई। आप देखते हैं कि जहां तक पानी का ताल्लुक है, नदियों और दरियाओं का ताल्लुक है, देश में उनकी कमी नहीं है, और उनकी ताकत या रिसोरसेज जो हैं उनका अन्दाजा लगाया जाय तो वे १३६ करोड़ एकड़ फीट के करीब हैं, जिसमें से ४५ करोड़ एकड़ फीट यानी तिहाई के करीब आसानी से काम में लाया जा सकता है। फर्स्ट और सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में जो कोशिशें की गयीं उन तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद हम ११ करोड़ ६ लाख एकड़ फीट के करीब काम में ला सकेंगे। मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि आज हमारे सामने यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है कि हमारे जो वाटर रिसोरसेज हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में लाया जाय। थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान का जो प्रोग्राम है अगर वह भी पूरा हो जाय तो वह तमाम तकरीबन १६ करोड़ के करीब बनेगा। इसलिये आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि इ गेशन और पावर के लिय जो स्कीमें बनाई जायें वे इस मकसद को मद्देनजर रखते हुये बनायी जायें कि हमारा आखिरी टारजेट ४५ करोड़ का है। जब तक कि हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर लेंगे हम अपनी कोशिशों को, स्कीमों को, जारी रखेंगे। इसलिये मेरी यह तजवीज है कि जो थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान बनायी जाय, उसमें जो प्रोग्राम बनाया जाय, वह इस तरीके से बनाया जाय कि वह प्रोग्राम चौथी, पांचवीं और छठी फाइव इयर प्लान्स में भी चल सके। हमारा जो ४५ करोड़ का टारजेट है वह पूरा हो सके।

मैं इस बात पर इसलिये जोर दे रहा हूं कि आज इस बात की हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। हम देखते हैं कि आय साल करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। इसका असर फारिन एक्सचेंज पर पड़ता है। अगर हम इस मकसद में कामयाब हो जायें, तो हमारे देश की जरूरत ही पूरी नहीं होगी बल्कि अनाज सरप्लस होगा और उसको हम बाहर भी एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जो रिसोरसेज हैं उनको काम में लाने के लिये सिर्फ पोटेंशियल क्रिएट करना ही काफी नहीं है। सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि जो पोटेंशियल क्रिएट किया जाय उसको काम में लाया जाय, उससे फायदा उठाया जाय। मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि जो हमारी पिछली दो प्लान्स का तजरबा है उसकी बिना पर मैं यह बात कह सकता हूं कि जितना पोटेंशियल क्रिएट किया गया वह तमाम का तमाम काम में नहीं लाया गया। पिछले दिनों हाउस में भी इस किस्म का सवाल उठा था। माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद जवाब देते हुये इस बात को तसलीम किया था और कहा था कि हमारा जो पोटेंशियल क्रिएट किया गया वह १३.२ करोड़ था जबकि काम में सिर्फ १० करोड़ के करीब लाया गया। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। इस नुकसान को कैसे रोका जा सकता है।

मैंने इस बात को समझने की बड़ी कोशिश की और जब मैंने तमाम फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

को स्टडी किया तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वह गैप ज्यादा माइनर इर्रीगेशन में है । इसलिय हमें इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । इसके लिय मेरी तजवीज है कि या तो ऐसे हालात पैदा किये जायें कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ इर्रीगेशन एंड पावर और मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर में आपस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोआरडिनेशन हो, या माइनर इर्रीगेशन का तमाम काम यह मिनिस्ट्री अपने हाथ में खुद ले ले । ताकि यह गैप कम से कम हो । और मैं इस किस्म की एक नहीं कई मिसालें भी पेश कर सकता हूं । कि इस गैप के ज्यादा होने से कितना नुकसान हुआ और जो फैसिलिटीज क्रिएट की गयीं उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं उठाया गया । ज्यादा दूर न जाते हुए मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल आपके सामने पंजाब की रखना चाहता हूं । पंजाब में ट्यूब वैल्स की स्कीम बनायी गयी । यह ज्यादातर जालन्धर डिवीजन में थी । उस स्कीम पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया गया । जो मैं कह रहा हूं उसकी ताईद पंजाब की जो पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी है उसने भी की है । जो पानी प्रोवाइड किया गया किसानों ने उस पानी को लेने से इन्कार कर दिया क्योंकि वह पानी जो नहरों से मिलता था उससे वह ज्यादा महंगा था । मैं यह बात आपसे पूछना हूं कि ये तमाम बातें पहले क्यों नहीं सोची गयीं, और इस वजह से वह तमाम पोटेंशियल जो क्रिएट किया गया वह बेकार गया और वह तमाम रुपया जाया हुआ । जिन इलाकों में नहरें नहीं थीं अगर उनमें इस स्कीम को लागू करते तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता था ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी स्कीमें कामयाब हों इसके लिये जरूरी है कि उनको प्लानिंग के साथ चलाया जाय । एक्सपेंडीचर पर चैक होना चाहिये । मैं इसलिये यह बात कहता हूं कि बहुत सी स्कीमें जो बनायी जाती हैं उनका जो शुरू में एस्टीमेट होता है वह बाद में कई दफा बढ़ता जाता है । मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर खर्चे पर पूरा कंट्रोल हो तो यह खर्चा ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता । इसलिये इस तरफ भी हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को ध्यान देना चाहिये । इसके लिये मैं सिर्फ एक ही मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूं । भाखरा डैम पर जो खर्चा हुआ वह काफी बढ़ता जा रहा है । पिछले दिनों भी हाउस में यह सवाल उठा था और बतलाया गया था कि शायद पांच करोड़ रुपया और खर्चा किया जायेगा । मेरा यह पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर उसका इंतिजाम पूरा होता, अगर अफसरों को बदउनवानियां करने की इजाजत न दी जाती तो शायद खर्चा बढ़ाने की जरूरत ही न पड़ती बल्कि उससे भी कम खर्चा होता । मैं जो कह रहा हूं वह हाई पावर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर कह रहा हूं जिसको आम तौर पर पंजाब में दुग्गल कमेटी के नाम से पुकारा जाता है और उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की उसमें उसने बहुत सी सिफारिशें कीं और इस बात पर जोर दिया और यह जाहिर करने की कोशिश की कि इस पर जो खर्चा हुआ है वह बहुत कम हो सकता था अगर अफसर लोग नेकनीयती और ईमानदारी से काम लेते और इस बात पर जोर दिया कि उनको सजायें दी जायें, लेकिन अब तक किसी भी अफसर को सजा नहीं दी गयी । पंजाब की जो पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी है उसने भी इस बारे में जो कहा है वह मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैंने यह बात जो कही शायद आप समझें कि मैं सजा के मामले में बड़ा जोर देता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारा काम ठीक हो । सजा जो है वह इसलिये नहीं दी जाती कि किसी से बदला लेने की बात है या विक्टिमाइ-जेशन करने की बात है, लेकिन हमारी सोसाइटी में जो सोशल ईविल्स हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये इसका होना निहायत जरूरी है । पंजाब की पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The pitfalls that Bhakra has shown, dug by the mercenary, anti-national feelings of a few

individuals must be avoided to enable India to fulfil her destiny."

आगे चल कर वह कहते हैं :

"It would have been better to have followed the path of Mahatma Gandhi, the path of rectitude and attempted the work without taint of any kind even though success may have been belated. Success was bound to come, it was in the logic of events, in the logic of our destiny. But the success that we have achieved echoes back the pangs of conscience, it is marred by the long shadows of doubted honesty. The anti-climax of this success may be read in the sad pages of the Report of the High Powered Committee......Punishment of guilty persons does not reflect the vindictiveness, of the human society but it safeguards against unsocial conduct."

मैंने यह बात इसलिये कही कि जो आप की हाई पावर कमेटी ने सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर अमल किया जाये और आयन्दा ये चीजें न हों ।

इसके बाद मेरा चौथा प्वाइंट जो मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, वह इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का है । हम देखते हैं कि प्रोग्राम बन जाते हैं लेकिन वह इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होते । मासेज को, लोगों को, किसानों को तो तभी फायदा होगा जब उन प्रोग्राम्स पर अमल हो, कागज पर या फाइल पर उनके रहने से तो उनको कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिये मैं एक दो मिसालें भी हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हम जो भी स्कीम या प्रोग्राम बनायें उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करें । सबसे पहले मैं जो हमारा हाल ही में कैनाल वाटर ट्रीटी एग्रीमेंट सन् १९६० में हुआ है उसकी तरफ हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । उसके बारे में जो ऐनुवल रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उसके सफा ६ पर इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है :—

"During a transition period of 10 years, India will continue to give Pakistan some supplies from the Eastern rivers, in accordance with detailed regulations set out in the Treaty."

इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे इस बात में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान को दस साल तक पानी न दिया जाय लेकिन जहां तक इस पानी को रोकने का सवाल है इस पानी को हिन्दुस्तान के राजस्थान और पंजाब के हिस्से में काम में लाने का सवाल है वह काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता जब तक कि उसके साथ हम १० साल के लिये अपना दस साला प्रोग्राम न बनायें और उसको इम्पलीमेंट न करें वरना उसके बाद फिर वही सवाल पैदा होगा । क्योंकि जहां पानी नियामत है वहां वह जिन्दगी के लिये खतरा भी बन सकता है । अगर कोई प्रोग्राम प्लानिंग के बगैर होगा तो उस पानी से नुकसान भी हो सकता है । इसलिये मेरी यह तजवीज है कि जो हमारा सतलज व्यास लिंक का प्रोग्राम है उसको पूरा किया जाय और उसको दस साल के अन्दर मुकम्मिल किया जाय । पाकिस्तान को दरियाए रावी और व्यास का जो पानी दिया जाता है उसको हमें हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्सों में काम में लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है :—

"Historically, a supply of 8·27 million acre feet was being delivered during Kharif at Madhopur and Ferozepur."

माधोपुर और फीरोजपुर का जो सवाल है वह बात मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि माधोपुर हैडवर्क्स से पाकिस्तान को रावी का पानी दिया जाता है और फीरोजपुर हैडवर्क्स से सतलज और व्यास का पानी दिया जाता है । इस पानी को रोकने के लिये एक ही तरकीब है कि जो हमने सतलज व्यास लिंक की स्कीम बनाई है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी विदिन टाइम पूरा किया जाय । दूसरे मैं आप से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब माधोपुर हैडवर्क्स से रावी से पानी दिया जाता है तो उसे रोकने की क्या तजवीज है ? जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है उसके

[श्री यादव नारायण जाधव]

लिये एक ही तरीका हो सकता है कि सतलज ब्यास लिंक की तरह ब्यास रावी को भी लिंक किया जाय। आप इस बात को खूब जानते हैं कि रावी की सिचुएशन ऐसी है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के जिस हिस्से से गुजरती है उस हिस्से में पानी की उतनी जरूरत नहीं रहती जितनी कि पानी की जरूरत उस हिस्से में है जो हिस्सा कि पाकिस्तान में है। इसलिये उस पानी को रोक कर काम में लाने का एक ही तरीका है कि इसी तरीके से रावी को भी ब्यास के साथ लिंक किया जाय और ब्यास को सतलज से लिंक किया जाय और गोविन्द सागर में तमाम पानी स्टोर करके उसको आगे दिया जाय क्योंकि आगे पानी की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। खास करके हिन्दी रीजन में जिसको कि यमुना का पानी मिलता है और वहां बरसात के मौसम को छोड़ करके तमाम साल पानी की कमी रहती है। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि यमुना दरिया बरसाती दरिया है। उसके अन्दर बर्फ का पानी कम है और इसलिये गर्मी और सर्दी में उसमें कमी हो जाती है। उस कमी को पूरा करने का एक ही तरीका है कि रावी को ब्यास से लिंक किया जाये और ब्यास को सतलज से लिंक किया जाये और उससे जो पानी स्पेयर हो वह यमुना की जो नहरें हैं उनको भाखड़ा डैम से फीड किया जाये और कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि राजस्थान और पंजाब की किस्मत का दारोमदार उस एग्रीमेंट के सक्सेसफुल इम्पलीमेंटेशन पर है। अगर दस साल के अन्दर अन्दर हम ने स्कीम बना कर इस पानी को रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की तो राजस्थान और पंजाब की हालत वही रहेगी जोकि इस वक्त है।

इसके बाद मैं थोड़ा सा अपने हलके के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि जिस कांस्टीटुएंसी को मैं रिप्रेजेंट करता हूं उसकी यह हालत है जैसे कि मैंने इस बात को एक दफे नहीं कई दफे इस बात का जिक्र किया कि महेन्द्रगढ़ के हलके में खाली खेतीबाड़ी के पानी का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि वहां पीने के पानी का सवाल भी बहुत टेढ़ा मसला बना हुआ है। अभी माननीय डिप्टी मिनिस्टर पिछले दिनों वहां पर गये थे। उन्होंने अपनी आंखों से दो नज्जारे देखे। एक हलका तो ऐसा था जहां वाटर लौगिंग का मसला बड़ा सीरियस और नाजुक था। उससे २५ मील के फासले पर तकरीबन एक घंटे की यात्रा के बाद वह दूसरे हिस्से में दाखिल हो गये जहां कि खेती बाड़ी के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि लोग पीने के पानी की भी बहुत तंगी महसूस कर रहे थे और पानी के लिए बेकरार थे। इसलिए मैं यह बात कहता हूं कि आज जब साइंस इतनी तरक्की कर चुकी है आज जबकि बड़े बड़े काम साइंस के जरिये हो सकते हैं तो क्या हमारे सरकार के इंजीनियर्स कोई ऐसी तरकीब नहीं निकाल सकते कि वह जो २५ मील के फासले पर पानी उस खेतीबाड़ी को तबाह कर रहा है, वाटर लौगिंग बनी हुई है, उसी पानी को आगे लेकर उस हिस्से में डाल दिया जाय जहां कि पानी की बहुत कमी है तो ऐसा होने से दोनों हिस्सों को फायदा पहुंच सकता है मेरे खयाल में अगर उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो यह कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं है। अगर उस इलाके को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए कोई स्कीम बनाई जाय तो कोई न कोई प्रोग्राम इस किस्म का बना सकते हैं।

इसी तरीके से यह ड्रेन नम्बर ८ का सवाल है और हाउस में इसका जिक्र कई बार आया है। दिल्ली के जो रहने वाले हैं वह भाई नहीं चाहते कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ का पानी जमुना में डाला जाय। उससे दिल्ली शहर को खतरा हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं उस खतरे को ओढ़ने के लिए तैयार हूं। उससे दस मील ही दूर महेन्द्रगढ़ का हलका शुरू हो जाता है जहां पर कि पानी की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। क्यों नहीं वहां कोई डैम बना कर उस पानी को उस तरफ डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाय जहां कि उस पानी की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है।

आखिर में मेरी एक छोटी सी तजवीज है और वह यह है कि जो दादरी डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरी है वह फ्लड-चैनल है और तमाम की तमाम उसकी लाइनिंग पूरी हो चुकी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से एक सवाल पूछता हूं कि क्या वह मुझे यह बतलाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई दूसरी ऐसी नहर है जोकि पक्की हो और जिसकी कि लाइनिंग हो चुकी हो ? लेकिन वह बरसाती नहर हो। उस नहर पर ८० लाख रुपया इसलिए खर्च नहीं किया गया कि उसको बरसाती रखा जायगा। मेरी यह अपील है कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पेरीनियल कर दिया जाय। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहता हूं कि मेरी फरियाद सिर्फ पानी के लिए है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी फरियाद नहीं सुनते, मिनिस्टर साहब आपकी कैसे सुनेंगे ?

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव (मालेगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस इर्रीगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बोल रहा हूं वह ऐसी डिमांड्स हैं जोकि हमारी जिंदगी में एक खास हैसियत रखती हैं। हमारे देश की कुल आबादी अभी करीब ४४ करोड़ के बताई गई है। हमारे देश में देहातों की संख्या करीब साढ़े ५ लाख है। अब यह चीज देखते हुए कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी के पास कितनी जमीन है हमारा सबसे पहला फर्ज यह है कि हम जमीन में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करें। हमको बाहर से कितना अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है उससे आपको पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमें इस बारे में कितनी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के पहले तीन सालों में ३६ लाख टन अनाज हमें बाहर से लाना था ऐसा हमारा अंदाजा था लेकिन हमें करीब करीब ३६ लाख टन अनाज लाना पड़ा। ३६ लाख टन अनाज की कीमत १४४ करोड़ है और ६६ लाख टन अनाज की कीमत ४४४ करोड़ रुपये है। इसको देखते हुए इस बारे में हमें बहुत सोचना पड़ेगा। जैसे एक इन्सान को जिन्दा रहने के लिए खाने की जरूरत होती है और उसको पानी पीने के लिए चाहिए उसी तरह से जमीन की जरूरत होती है। जमीन उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए सूरज की रोशनी की जरूरत है, अच्छी धूप मिलनी चाहिए साथ ही पानी भी चाहिए। हमारे देश में सूरज की रोशनी काफी है। अच्छी धूप है। जमीन भी उपजाऊ है। हिन्दुस्तान में अलग अलग स्टेट्स में बारिश भी जुदा जुदा होती है कहीं पर ५ इंच बारिश होती है तो कहीं पर १०० इंच बारिश भी हो जाती है। हमारे देश में वर्षा की कमी नहीं है वह काफी होती है। हिन्दुस्तान में कितना एकड़-फीट पानी हम इरिगेशन के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, इस का भी अन्दाजा माहिरों ने लगाया है। हमारी योजना थी कि आने वाली पांच-साला योजना में हम करीब करीब बारह करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ज्यादा सिंचाई में लायेंगे २४ फरवरी, १९५९ को मेरे अनस्टार्ड क्वेस्ट्यन नम्बर ८२४ का जो जवाब दिया गया है, उससे पता चलता है कि इरिगेशन के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की पिक्चर क्या है और कितनी एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिलता है। आज इस सदन में हर एक मेम्बर यह कोशिश करेगा कि जिस हल्के से वह आता है, वहां इरिगेशन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ैसिलिटी मिले। हर एक का यह फर्ज भी है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक आदमी की कांस्टीट्युएन्सी नहीं है और इस लिये हम को हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी पिक्चर देखनी पड़ेगी और इस बात का ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो अलग अलग राज्य हैं, उन में काफ़ी पानी मिले। आज हम देखते हैं कि किसान पानी के लिये तरस रहा है और अधिक पानी के लिय मांग कर रहा है। लेकिन इस विषय में जो पिक्चर हमारे सामने रखी गई है, वह इस प्रकार है : आन्ध्र प्रदेश को २४.३ परसेंट जमीन को, आसाम में ३० परसेंट को, बिहार में २३.७ परसेंट को, बम्बई में, जो कि अब महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्यों में बंट गया है ५.४ परसेंट, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में

[श्री यादव नारायण जाधव]

४६.७ परसेंट, केरल में १८ परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश में ५.३ परसेंट, मद्रास में ३७.४ परसेंट, मैसूर में ६ परसेंट, उड़ीसा में १७.४ परसेंट, पंजाब में ४५ परसेंट, राजस्थान में ११ परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश में २६ परसेंट, वैस्ट बंगाल में २२ परसेंट, दिल्ली में ३५.६ परसेंट, हिमाचल प्रदेश में १४ परसेंट, मनीपुर में ६६ परसेंट और त्रिपुरा में ०.८ परसेंट ज़मीन को पानी मिलता है । इस प्रकार स्थिति यह है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में १९५४–५५ में ३१ या ३२ करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन में से सिर्फ़ १७.६ परसेंट ज़मीन इर्रिगेटड है । इस सम्बन्ध में हर एक स्टेट की जो स्थिति है, वह मैंने अभी बता दी है ।

इन फ़िगर्ज़ को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पानी की जो मांग है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये हमें कुछ न कुछ प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए और पहला दूसरा और तीसरा प्लान बने भी हैं । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो प्लान्ज़ बनते हैं, उन का जो एस्टीमेट होता है कि प्लान से क्या फ़ायदा होने वाला है, उस के फ़िगर्ज़ बहुत नाराज़ करने वाले होते हैं । मैं श्री कंवरसेन द्वारा लिखित एक किताब "मास्टर प्लान्ज़ फ़ार इन्टग्रटिड वाटर यूटिलाइज़शन" पढ़ रहा था । मेजर और माइनर इर्रिगेशन से हमें जो फ़ायदा हुआ है, उस के बारे में उन्होंने बताया है :

"However, actual achievements in major and minor irrigation schemes so far are not up to expectations. Statistics have been published in this connection by the Planning Commission, Government of India, and also, by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Reports have also been received by the Central Water and Power Commission. The source of all these statistics is the reports from the State Governments. Again a target of 8·5 million acres from major irrigation schemes, irrigation facilities were actually provided for 6·3 million acres, whereas according to the figures reported by the Planning Commission, an area of 4 million acres was brought under irrigation. According to statistics given by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the additional area irrigated by major schemes during the First Plan works to be about 2 million acres."

ये जो पिक्चर हमारे सामने आती है, जो स्टैटिस्टिक्स हमारे सामने रखे जाते हैं, उन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन से जो फ़िगर्ज़ आती हैं, वे अलग होती हैं, फ़ूड एंड एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री से जो फ़िगर्ज़ आती हैं, वे अलग होती हैं । इन सब फ़िगर्ज़ से, इस पिक्चर से हमको इस बारे में कोई अन्दाज़ा नहीं मिलता है । मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जो स्कीम और प्राजेक्ट हम तैयार करते हैं, उन से यही फ़ायदा होने में काफ़ी अर्सा लगता है । मैं ने इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट देखी है । मैं चाहता था कि गये साल में इर्रिगेशन के फ़ायदों के बारे में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा उस में दिया जाता और स्टैटिस्टिकल फ़िगर्ज़ दी जातीं । इस विषय में जब भी हम कोई सवाल पूछते हैं, तो या तो १९५४–५५ की फ़िगर्ज़ दी जाती हैं, या १९५५–५६ की फ़िगर्ज़ दी जाती है ।

आज वैस्ट बंगाल में पानी के इस्तेमाल के बारे में एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए माननीय उपमंत्री ने कहा कि उस की युटिलाइज़ेशन का काम वैस्ट बंगाल का है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में जो ज़िम्मेदारी सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है, उस से वह छुटकारा नहीं पा सकती है । इस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में जो को-आपरेशन और को-आर्डिनेशन चाहिए, वह लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो पिक्चर सवाल के जवाब में रखी गई है, उस को ध्यान में रखा जाये और जिन एरियाज़ में पानी की खास ज़रूरत है, वहां ज्यादा सुविधायें देने का प्रयत्न किया जाये । मैं ने आप के सामने अभी बम्बई, अर्थात् महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात,

और मध्य-प्रदेश के जो फ़िगर्ज़ रखे हैं, जो कि ५.४ परसेंट है, उनकी तरफ़ माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । ये दोनों राज्य इर्रिगेशन की दृष्टि से अनडेवेल्पड हैं । इसलिये उन की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

कल प्रोफ़ेसर रंगा ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में जो कोयना हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक प्राजेक्ट बनाई गई है, वह कौन से इंजीनियरों ने बनाई है । उन्होंने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र को इर्रिगेशन के लिये पानी की जरूरत थी, उस को पावर की जरूरत नहीं थी । इस बारे में उन्होंने आश्चर्य प्रकट किया । मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र की पानी की मांग को स्वीकार किया । लेकिन कोयना प्राजेक्ट से महाराष्ट्र को पावर का कितना फ़ायदा होने वाला है, वह मैं बात में बताऊंगा ।

श्री गुप्ता ने जो कहा, उसको मैं मानता हूं । पानी एक बहुत जरूरी चीज है । अनाज का सवाल हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कड़ा है । हमें यह बात भी भुलानी नहीं चाहिए कि हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है । गये पचास साल में हमारी आबादी ५२ परसेंट बढ़ी । अभी जो मर्दुमशुमारी हुई है, उस के जो फ़िगर्ज हमारे सामने आये हैं, उन से प्रकट होता है कि हमारी आबादी २२ परसेंट बढ़ी है । इस से हम को यह सबक लेना चाहिए कि भविष्य में हमारी आबादी बढ़ने वाली है । यह भी देखना चाहिए कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग की स्कीम का जो कुछ असर होना चाहिए, वह कितना हो रहा है । कृषि और अन्न मंत्री, श्री एस० के० पाटिल, ने परसों कहा कि अब मेरे बारे में कोई बोलता नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में इतना अनाज हो गया कि अब फूड मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर कोई नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करता है । मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में इतना सैल्फ़-काम्प्लेसेंट होने की जरूरत नहीं है । जो ९६ लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया जाता है, उस पर ४४४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं । इसलिये उन को देश में अनाज के बारे में सैल्फ़-काम्प्लेसेंट पैदा करने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए । देश में और अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के उपाय किये जाने चाहिए और उस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि इर्रिगेशन की दृष्टि से अंडर-डेवेलप्ड एरियाज को पानी की अधिक सुविधायें देने और उन रिजन्ज को आगे लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

श्री कंवरसेन ने एक बात यह कही है कि इर्रिगेशन भी काटेज इंडस्ट्री जैसी बन सकती है । हिन्दुस्तान में अलग अलग फ़नों में इतने माहिर नहीं हैं । लेकिन इर्रिगेशन एक ऐसी चीज है, जिस से किसानों को काम मिल सकता है । इर्रिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स के शुरू करने से लोगों को काम मिलता है और उस के बाद भी जहां इर्रिगेशन हो, वहां लोगों को काफ़ी काम मिलता है । मैं खुद जानता हूं कि यद्यपि हमारे यहां ज्यादा इर्रिगेशन फ़ैसि-लिटीज नहीं हैं, लेकिन ओपन वैल्ज हैं । वहां पर किसान का कुनबा पूरा दिन काम कर सकता है और उस को कम्पलसरी लेबर मिल सकता है । एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशियल के लिये हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं तो हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री जो हम को चाहिये वह भी इस वक्त बहुत कम है और उस की तरफ़ भी हम को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं ऐफारेस्टे-शन के बारे में । हमारे जो कैचमेंट एरिया है अलग अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स के, वहां पर जो फारेस्ट हैं वह खत्म होते जा रहे हैं । मैं जिस स्टेट से आता हूं और जिस जिले से आता हूं वहां पर नासिक जिले में चनकापुर डैम है वहां पर पानी खत्म हो गया है और दो शुगर फैक्ट्रीज खतरे में है । वहां पर फारेस्ट बिल्कुल खत्म हो गये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों को इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी और उन के लिये ऐफारेस्टेशन की तरफ़ और स्वायल कंजर्वेशन की तरफ ध्यान दे कर

[श्री यादव नारायण जाधव]

पानी बरसाने की बहुत जरूरत है । अभी हम इस की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे सके हैं ।

इस के बाद मैं पावर के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । लेनिन साहब ने कहा है :

"Democracy plus electricity is socialism."

अभी यहां पर मैं रशिया की बात नहीं कहना चाहता वहां पर डिमाक्रेसी नहीं रही लेकिन एलेक्ट्रिसिटी हो गई । लेकिन यहां पर एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की जरूरत कितनी है यह हमें समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । हमारा देश ऐसा है जहां छोटी छोटी सनतें बन सकती हैं । इस की पिक्चर हम पंजाब में देख सकते हैं । जलंधर या दूसरे छोटे छोटे मुकामों में तमाम स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बनी हैं । उस को देख कर हमारे श्री गोरे से बात चीत करते हुए वेस्ट जर्मनी की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के एक कार्यकर्ता ने कहा हमें बहुत सी छोटी छोटी चीजें चाहियें । मशीन भी उन्होंने हम को दिखलाई, स्क्रू ड्राइवर दिखलाये । इस तरह की छ टी इंडस्ट्रीज की हमें जरूरत है, हम उन को बढ़ा सकते हैं । इस के लिये पावर चाहिये और सस्ती पावर चाहिये, जो कि हम को मिल सकती है । इस वक्त हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक पावर को बढ़ाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये । क्योंकि जो मेजर स्कीम है, मल्टी परपज योजनायें हैं उन्हें पावर मिल सकती है, लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक पावर नहीं मिल सकती है । हमारी जो पर कैपिटा अवेलेबिलिटी है उसके लिये इस तरह से बतलाया गया है :

"The annual *per capita* generation of electricity in India is 39 kw. hours as compared to Norway 7,740 kw. hours, Canada 5,780 kw. hours, U.K. 1,910 kw. hours and Japan 875 kw. hours."

हमें मिलती है खाली ३९ कीलोवाट अवर्स । इस से पता चलता है कि हम को कितनी पावर की जरूरत है । आज जो पावर है हिन्दुस्तान में वह खाली बड़े बड़े शहरों में जा कर कंसेंट्रेट हो गई है । इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि हमारे यहां कितने देहातों को पावर मिली है । रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की जो योजना है उसे देखते हुए आज हमें पावर की बहुत जरूरत है, ऐसा महसूस होगा । थर्ड प्लैन में जो टार्गेट है उस से पता चलता है कि उस में हम खाली २५,००० देहातोंको बिजली पहुंचा सकेंगे । हम बिजली को देहातों में रोशनी करने के लिये नहीं चाहते हैं, हम जो ओपेन वेल्स हैं, ट्यूब वेल्स हैं जिन का इस्तेमाल हम इरिगेशन के वास्ते करते हैं, उन के वास्ते बिजली चाहिये, छोटी छोटी सनतों के लिये बिजली की जरूरत होगी ।

अब मैं फ्लड कंट्रोल के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । फ्लड कंट्रोल न होने से हमारा कितना नुक्सान होता है । उस के बारे में मैं ने किताब से बतलाया । उसी में से मैं कुछ फिगर्स बतलाना चाहता हूं, इस से पता चलेगा कि हमें इस तरफ कितना ध्यान देना चाहिये । फ्लड्स की वजह से देश का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है ।

"The widespread and damaging floods of 1954 emphasize the need for a co-ordinated solution of the flood problem on a national basis. The enormous damages caused by floods in India during the last decade is well-known and needs no elaboration. The total damage from 1952 to 1956 has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 323 crores, excluding the loss of human beings and cattle and disruption of communication. The relief and rehabilitation expenditure during the same period has been of the order of Rs. 50 crores."

इससे हम को पता चलेगा कि फ्लड कंट्रोल्स के बारे में हमें कितना ध्यान देना चाहिये । यह जो योजनायें हम बनाते हैं उन में वह शामिल होता है । इस के लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं, लेकिन मैं ने पिछली दफा एक सवाल पूछा था जिस के जवाब में हाथी साहब ने बतलाया था कि जो छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं,

पेरीनिअल नदियां हैं, उन की तरफ भी हम ध्यान देंगे। इसके बारे में भी हमारा पूरा सर्वे होना चाहिये। इस के स्टेटिस्टिक्स भी यहां बतलाये जाने चाहियें। हैदराबाद में जो इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस हुई थी उस के अन्दर कहा गया था कि हम माइनर इरिगेशन की तरफ ध्यान देंगे क्योंकि माइनर इरिगेशन से ही हम जमीन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकते हैं। इस से एक तो फायदा यह होगा कि जो हमारी मैन पावर है हम उस का उपयोग कर सकेंगे। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पुरानी बम्बई स्टेट में और आज की महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में सेकेन्ड क्लासिफिकेशन है। गवर्नमेंट इस के बनाने के लिये खर्च करती है। लेकिन उस के बाद उस के मेन्टेनेन्स और रिपेअर्स वगैरह का जो खर्च होता है वह हम करते हैं, और उससे यह फायदा होता है कि हम उन को कम दाम में पानी दे सकते हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आज बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को लोगों ने १ करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा का रेवेन्यू नहीं दिया है जबकि पानी इस्तेमाल किया है। किसान पैसा क्यों नहीं देता है ? उस के लिये इरिगेशन रेट्स ज्यादा होते हैं इसलिये उस को पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं। आज ऐसी हकीकत पैदा हो गई है। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि फर्स्ट क्लास इरिगेशन हो और उस में लोगों का सहयोग हो। मैं समझता हूं कि कंस्ट्रक्शन स्टेज से मेन्टेनेन्स तक अगर लोग कोआपरेशन करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो हमारा बहुत फायदा होने वाला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members had expressed a desire that they might be informed of the programme for the discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Prime Minister has been consulted. He may initiate the debate at 3-45 p.m. He will then take only fifteen minutes. The hon. Members from the opposition can start the discussion at about 4 o'clock.

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, irrigation and power are the lifeline of progress of the country. Irrigation means food and power means industry. When we talk of irrigation, we now think in terms of individual States rather than the country as a whole. We think in terms of disputes between individual States. The rivers in our country, as anywhere else, cannot confine themselves to one State. They flow through a number of States. If we think in terms of the States through which the rivers chance to flow, we would be going into very difficult waters. I feel the time has come when we must have river development boards which will think about the whole valley through which the river passes, from the beginning to end, rather than in terms of individual States. It is the technical people like engineers in the board who will be able to design and take up projects for execution. Unless we have such development boards for all the rivers of this country, it will be difficult for us to execute river valley projects. Take, for example, the river Narmada, which in the centre of India. It flows through two States, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The land and the valley are very fertile, but we have not yet used even one drop of its water for irrigation. If we had a board, the board could have planned thoroughly as to how we could utilise all the water and we could have had by this time a number of projects and would have made use of the sail as well as the water.

Let us take our project, the Nagarjunasagar Project. It is a huge project. Of course, people in Delhi do not know how huge, how useful and how wonderful it is, because it is far away. Lakhs and lakhs of acres of land will be irrigated once it is finished. The amount of water that will flow in its canals will be very huge. It will be 21,000 cusecs or so, much more than the 18,000 cusecs of the Rajasthan Canal. Yet, when we see the pace at which it is going, we find that it is going at a snail's pace which is really not at all creditable to us. Considering the huge size of that project, at this rate we do not know how many Plans will have to be passed through

(Shri Atchamamba)

before the project is finished. When we see our census figures, we see the great increase in population. We know that the food question is becoming very, very acute day by day and year after year. We are spending crores and crores of rupees in buying food from other countries when we have such huge rivers and plenty of very beautiful and fertile land for our use.

Just like that, on the Godavari, before 1951, that is, long before any dispute was there and when it was in Telangana, when the Nizam was there, a project called the North Godavari Canal Project was contemplated, settled and started. It consumes about one-tenth of the flow of water of Godavari at the spot. Why should there be any objection to starting the same kind of project just on the other side of the river? We can call it the South Godavari Canal Project. There is a small village, called Pochampadu and the project may be called the Pochampadu Project, but if we do not want to name it after some *padu*, let us leave that out and call it the South Godavari Canal Project. Why should it be stopped because there is some dispute between the other States? Even if the allocation of water is made, certainly it will be more than one-tenth. So, we can as well start it now. We need not wait for the final settlement of the dispute. We are wasting the water. It is an important project. It is a very simple project. It does not involve very much money or cost. Being very high and the gradation being so good, by simply having a small weir and a canal system we can irrigate lakhs and lakhs of acres of land. From the beginning we can irrigate. As such it is really a shame that because of these so-called disputes we should stop such an important, simple and cheap project which would produce millions of tons of food that is so much wanted in this country.

Again, there is another very decent project, called the Srisalem Power Project on the Krishna. At that spot, you can produce power at the cheapest rate in India. Srisalem is situated in the centre of Andhra; so the current need not be wasted, when power is distributed, just as a lot of power is wasted when we bring it from Machkund as it has to travel miles and miles. Here, Srisalem being in the centre of Andhra, all round power can be easily supplied.

In this connection, I must bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that considering the size of Andhra it has the least power. As such, we must have this Srisalem Project. There is objection to this also because they say that let the water dispute be settled before this comes along. But why should it wait? In a project like this, the Andhra Pradesh Government is not asking for the wastage of water. Water is not expended. It is not used up.

13.55 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*.]

Of course, a little water may be lost due to evaporation. So, when the final allocation of water is made you can deduct this from the allocation to Andhra Pradesh. It is a very simple thing. For such a simple thing, we need not stop this project which is so important for Andhra Pradesh and for the country as a whole.

Because we have not got these development boards, projects not only of Andhra Pradesh but all over the country are suffering. We have the Purna Project in Maharashtra which is a very, very small project. It is taking years and years. Our projects are taking so long because, first of all, I feel that we are not thinking of the time factor at all. We are only thinking of the money and the amount of work but not about time perhaps. Without considering the time factor, we are wasting a lot of money. If a project takes a number of years, the establishment and all that add to the cost of that project. If we finish it soon, the profits that accrue because of that will go towards lessening the cost.

I was talking of the Pochampadu or the South Godavari Canal Project. It is a very cheap and a simple project. From the second year of that project we will get profits. We will get, as I

said, a lot of food which means crores and crores of rupees. By postponing it, we are only adding, as it were, to the cost of the project when we actually start it. There is a lot of delay in the execution of the projects. That is because we are taking these projects to the States and we are considering the population and the money. Each time we say that the particular State is not able to spend so much money that is allotted and take it up. So, these projects are taking enormous time and meanwhile we are losing the profit that we should get by that project.

It is not the river dispute boards that we want. We want the river development boards to go into the potential of the river as a whole and to see how best the whole of this water can be used. Then a sort of harmonius discussion should be there. There we are thinking of the whole country and not of one particular area. Nothing like that.

I was talking of the Godavari. It is a huge river with plenty of water in it. How are we using it? We have got, thanks to the British regime, two projects, one at Nasik at the very beginning and another in the Godavari District, almost at the end. Both these projects utilise only 5 per cent. of the water. 95 per cent. of this precious and sacred Godavari water is rushing into the sea as waste. We have plenty of land, plenty of water and plenty of need for this water for irrigation and for food which we are not able to use. It is really a shameful thing. So, I suggest that the sooner we form these boards, without thinking of prejudices or political pulls or influences but only thinking of how to use the water and how to utilise the basin as a whole as well as the waters for the benefit of agriculture and for the production of power. it will be much better. The very idea of a dispute is very repulsive.

14 hrs.

Shri Hathi: May I clarify that point? We have already initiated action for forming these boards. A dispute is something different. I have mentioned seven boards; there is already one proposal for the Krishna and the Godavari.

They have nothing to do with the dispute. They are for the development of the basin as a whole.

Dr. Atchamamba: I am very happy that the Ministry have started these boards, and I hope that without any prejudices or political influences, these boards will work solely for the benefit of the country and for the development of the basin and the water resources as a whole.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय की खर्च की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातों की चर्चा की है। मैं इस अवसर पर देश के भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण लाखों आदमी बेघरबार हो जाते हैं और प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति को नुक्सान पहुंचता है, उसकी ओर माननीय मंत्री और इस सदन् का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस प्रतिवेदन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की चर्चा की गई है कि इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए एक बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई और उसने उसकी सहायता के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना की, इसकी और कुछ कामों की चर्चा की गई है और इस चर्चा में बतलाया गया है कि लगभग ३००० मील तक नदियों के तटों को ऊंचा किया गया और कई हजार गांवों को ऊंचा किया गया। इन तमाम प्रयत्नों और उपायों के बावजूद भी बाढ़ का प्रकोप निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। प्रत्येक वर्ष न केवल बड़ी नदियों में अपितु जो छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं उनमें भी भीषण बाढ़ आई। मैं किसी अन्य प्रदेश का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बाबत मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर अभी पिछले वर्ष इतनी भीषण बाढ़ आई और वह केवल बड़ी नदियों तक ही सीमित नहीं थी अपितु छोटी छोटी नदियां में भी बाढ़ आई जिसमे कि प्रदेश के कई जिले और मुख्य रूप मे उत्तर प्रदेश की लखनऊ नगरी में भीषण

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

बाढ़ आई और उसके कारण जो अपार क्षति हुई वह सारे देश को पता है। छोटी नदियों मसलन ईसन, कालिन्द्री, रिंद, पांडव, उत्तरी और दक्षिणी नोन और सेंगर आदि में बड़ी भीषण बाढ़ आई और उसके फलस्वरूप करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचा। अब उसके लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार ने या हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री महोदय ने हवाई जहाज पर बैठ कर उसका सर्वे कर लिया तो उससे कोई बाढ़ें रुकने वाली नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बड़ी भीषण समस्या है जिस पर कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को विशेष करके गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि इस मामले में वही कहावत चरितार्थ हो रही है कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहता हूं। अभी रिपोर्ट में मैंने पढ़ा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सन् १९५४ से लेकर बाढ़ सम्बन्धी चीजों को रोकने के लिए ३ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा आपने ऋण के रूप में दिया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जो अपार क्षति होती है वह पैसा उसमें कहां तक खर्च होता है और क्या उससे काम होता है? इसको देखने से मालूम होगा कि बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समस्त योजनाएं असफल हो जाती हैं। इसके बारे में आपको गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। मैं ने उस रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि आप नदियों के तट को ऊंचा करते जाते हैं लेकिन आपकी जो नदियां उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा में बहती हैं उनकी सतह नीची होती जाती है। अब खाली नदियों के तटों को ऊंचा करने से पानी का जो बहाव है वह रुक नहीं सकता है और वह तब तक नहीं रुक सकता है जब तक कि आप नदियों की तह को खोदेंगे नहीं और उनको गहरा नहीं करेंगे। नदियों की सतहों को गहरा करने के लिए कोई सुझाव नहीं रखा गया है। अब नदियां धीरे धीरे उभरती जा रही हैं और जब तक कि आप उनकी तह को खोद कर गहरा नहीं करेंगे तब तक खाली उनके तटों को ऊंचा करने से कोई विशेष लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

जिलों में जो आप की छोटी छोटी नदियां बहती हैं उनके बारे में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन छोटी छोटी नदियों के बारे में भी आप सर्वेक्षण करायें क्योंकि इन में आये साल बाढ़ें आती रहती हैं और उनके फलस्वरूप धन जन की बड़ी हानि होती है, हजारों गांव जलप्लावित हो जाते हैं और लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का जो नुकसान हुआ है उस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह बड़ा आवश्यक है कि इन छोटी छोटी नदियों के वास्ते भी कोई बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना बनाई जाय।

सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की ओर से बड़ी बड़ी बांध की योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं। उन बांध की योजनाओं से आपकी नहरें निकलती हैं और उनसे आपने अभी तक पानी दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों की ओर से बहुत जमाने से जो नहरें चली आ रही हैं वही आपके सिंचाई के साधन मात्र हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है मैं भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको अपनी योजना में इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि सारे देश में अभी भी कितनी भूमि असिंचित पड़ी हुई है और उसके लिए क्या क्या योजनाएं बनानी हैं। लेकिन इसके बारे में स्पष्ट रूप में इस प्रतिवेदन में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको भी ध्यान में लिया जाय।

अब एक तरफ तो आप बांध बनाते जाते हैं, नहरों को आप निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ जहां नहरें बनी हुई

हैं वहां पर किसानों को समय से पानी नहीं मिलता है । खास तौर पर हमारे माननीय मंत्री को उत्तरप्रदेश के बारे में ज्यादा अनुभव है कि जहां पर आप की नहरें हैं वहां किसानों को समय से पानी नहीं मिलता है । उस का दुष्परिणाम यह होता है कि किसानों को जो खाद्य उत्पादन में बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये, उन को जो उत्साह मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है । इस का हमारे अन्न के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है । इतना ही नहीं कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों में सिंचाई का रेट इतना बढ़ा रक्खा है कि कृषक उन से लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं और उस का उन की उत्पादन की क्षमता पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की बाबत मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने किसानों को सन् १९५४ में सिंचाई की दरों में ३ आने प्रति रुपये की छूट दी थी लेकिन वह अब छूट उन्हों ने वापिस कर ली है । अब इस के लिये हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है यह तो राज्य सरकारों का अपना विषय है लेकिन मेरा उन से निवेदन है कि चाहे वह राज्य सरकारों का विषय हो अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय हो, राज्य सरकार की योजना हो अथवा वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना हो, यह देखना आप का फर्ज हो जाता है कि जिस किसान को आप अधिक अन्न उपजाओ के वास्ते प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं उस को इन से लाभ हो रहा है कि नहीं और आज किसान क्यों असन्तुष्ट और नाराज है इस के बारे में उन्हें देखना चाहिये । जाहिर है कि यदि कोई राज्य सरकार अपने राजस्व की आय को बढ़ाने के लिये दी गई किसानों की राहत को छीन ले तो उन में इस को ले कर भारी सन्तोष उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है । जाहिर है कि सिंचाई का रेट बढ़ जाने से उत्पादन में धक्का लगता है । किसानों में ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने के लिये उत्साह नहीं होता । अब अगर राज्य सरकार को अपनी राजस्व आय में सचमुच कमी अनुभव होती हो तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिये कि जितना घाटा उस को पड़ रहा है उस को उतना अनुदान दे कर उस की पूर्ति कर दे लेकिन यह सिंचाई का रेट किसी भी दशा में नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये । किसी भी राज्य सरकार को अपने वहां सिंचाई का रेट बढ़ाना नहीं चाहिये वरना उस का खाद्य उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है ।

भाखड़ा नांगल बांध से जो नहरें निकाली हैं और जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में से हो कर यह गई हैं उन क्षेत्रों में आप ने विकास कर के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये का टैक्स किसानों पर लगा रक्खा है । अब किसानों पर यह बोझा लादने के लिये तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि जहां बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं, चूंकि पैसे का अभाव है इसलिये हम जिन क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्य कर रहे हैं वहां के किसानों से यह विकास कर ले रहे हैं और वह इसलिये ले रहे हैं कि किसान आगे बढ़े । मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह उन का तर्क थोथा है । आखिरकार अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी नहरें खुदती थीं और मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हों ने कभी इस तरह का विकास कर वहां के किसानों से वसूल किया ? अब अगर अंग्रेज लोग इस वास्ते किसानों से पैसा नहीं ले सकते थे तो फिर यह सरकार जोकि जनता की सरकार होने का दावा करती है और रात दिन विकास का काम करने का दावा कर रही है वह कैसे किसानों से यह पैसा ले सकती है आज हालत यह है कि गरीबी निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है । किसानों के पास पैसा नहीं है । उन में देने की क्षमता नहीं है । आप विकास के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये लेते जा रहे हैं । यह बड़ी दूषित और घातक नीति है और इस को त्याग देना चाहिये ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं सिंचाई के बारे में आप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप को लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि अब समय आ गया है जब आप को खास

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

तौर पर छोटी मोटी योजनाओं पर, मध्य श्रेणी की योजनाओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप के यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि यह विषय तो प्रान्तीय सरकारों का है और उस में केन्द्रीय सरकार दखल नहीं दे सकती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को विशेष कर के लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अपना ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं जल निकास की व्यवस्था के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कई ऐसे जिले हैं जहां पर कि बरसात का पानी आ कर रुक जाता है और जिस के कि कारण खेती को नुकसान पहुंचता है। हजारों एकड़ भूमि जलप्लावित हो जाती है और आने जाने के साधन रुक जाया करते हैं। उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि आप ने इस के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को जो धन दिया है वह इतना कम है कि सरकार इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन जिलों में पैसा देना चाहती है, वह नहीं दे पा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। कानपुर जिले में, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बड़ा और प्रमुख जिला है, पिछले दस वर्षों में कोई जल-निकास योजना लागू नहीं की गई है। हर वर्ष हजारों एकड़ भूमि में पानी भर जाता है और तबाही मच जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी उधर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने सुना है कि प्रान्तीय सरकार करीब डेढ़ लाख रुपया उस जिले को देने वाली है। वहां की ६६ जल-निकास योजनायें हैं। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहां के लिये अधिक पैसा दिया जाय और जल-निकास योजना को विकसित किया जाये।

वहां जो नहरें बनी हुई हैं, उन का सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि उन के किनारे नोना ऊपर आ जाता है, जिस से अच्छी भूमि खराब हो जाती है और उत्पादन के योग्य नहीं रहती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह ऐसी नहरों का सर्वेक्षण करायें, जोकि बहुत जरूरी है, और इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक पग उठाने की व्यवस्था करें।

अन्त में मैं विद्युत के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहां रिहंद और माताटीला डेम, ये दो योजनायें हैं। रिहंद डैम के विषय में यहां कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है कि वहां से जो बिजली दी जा रही है, बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को उस का बड़ा हिस्सा मिल रहा है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कम मिल रहा है। माताटीला बान्ध अविकसित दशा में पड़ा हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार को इन दोनों बांधों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो विद्युत शक्ति का उत्पादन हो रहा है, उस के वितरण में प्राथमिकता बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को दी गई है और ग्रामों की बहुत उपेक्षा की गई है, जहां उद्योग-धंधे खुल सकते हैं और टयूबवेल लग सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की जन-संख्या का अधिक भाग गांवों में बसता है, इसलिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में वहां विद्युत शक्ति पहुंचाई जाये और छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधों को विकसित किया जाये, ताकि देश खाद्य के क्षेत्र में और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में एक साथ प्रगति कर सकें।

श्री रंगाराव (करीम नगर) : मि० स्पीकर, सर, मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इंडस वाटर का जो झगड़ा पाकिस्तान और हिन्दु-स्तान में पिछले दस साल से चल रहा था, उस का तसफ़िया कराया और हमारे एक बहुत बड़े इलाके राजस्थान की सैराबी के काम का आगाज़ किया।

मुल्क की जरई और सनअती तरक्की की जरूरत के मद्देनजर इस मंत्रालय को जिस कद्र भी अहमियत दी जाये, उस के लिये जितनी भी रकम मंजूर की जाये, वह कम है, क्योंकि ग़ल्ले के ज्यादा पैदा करने का इन्हसार पानी मुहैया करने पर है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि खाद और अच्छे तुख़म की जरूरत है, लेकिन खाद और अच्छा तुख़म भी, तावक्तकि पानी काफ़ी और बरवक्त न हो, अपना फ़ायदा नहीं बता सकते। इस तरह सनअत की तरक्की पावर के बग़ैर नहीं हो सकती है।

इस मंत्रालय ने बहुत काबिल इंजीनियरों को सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में ला कर उन के फ़नी मशविरे से काबिल-सताइश काम किया है।

इस सिलसिले में इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से जाहिर होता है कि इस मंत्रालय ने कितना काम किया है, कितने बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्टस बनाये हैं और कितना रकबा सैराबी में लाया है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि जहां सदियों में बनाये हुए प्राजेक्टस से सिर्फ़ २२ मिलियन एकड़ ज़मीन सैराब होती थी, वहां सिर्फ़ दस साल में १४ मिलियन एकड़ ज़मीन की सैराबी का पोटेंशियल तैयार किया। इस पर यह तनक़ीद की जाती है कि इतना रकबा सैराबी ही कहां आया। इस की जिम्मेदारी इस मंत्रालय पर डालना ग़लती है, क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय ने अब प्रोजेक्टस के साथ साथ केनाल्ज बनाने का प्रोग्राम भी लिया है।

इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से जाहिर है कि यह मंत्रालय न सिर्फ़ प्रोजेक्टस के प्लान की तनकीह और उन को पास करने का काम करता है, बल्कि वह हर वक्त प्राजेक्टस की तनकीह और हर मुनासिब मौके पर उन की लागत में किफ़ायत करने का भी मशविरा देता रहता है। उस ने बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों को आइडल न रहने दे कर बलिहाज जरूरत एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजने का जो इन्तजाम किया है, उस से काम में बहुत सहूलियत होती है और साथ ही फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की बहुत बचत होती है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे देश में काफ़ी काबल सिविल इंजीनियर्ज हैं और उन का काम भी काबिले-सताइश रहा है। उस ने बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्टस के प्लान तैयार किये और बनाये, लेकिन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के बड़े बड़े प्लान्टस के इरैक्शन और बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें बनाने के मामले में ग़ैर-मुमालिक के इंजीनियरों के मोहताज रहे। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये आरगनाइजेशन की मंजूरी और उन लोगों को बाहर भेज कर उन को ट्रेनिंग देने का जो फ़ैसला किया है, वह काबिले-मुबारकबाद है। मुल्क की बढ़ती हुई जरूरियात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमेशा बाहर के इंजीनियर्ज के मोहताज रहना ग़लत है। इस तरीके से काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत होगी।

इस अहम और भारी काम को देख कर जहां एक तरफ बहुत खुशी होती है, वहां दूसरी तरफ मेरे इलाके और खसूसन मेरी कांस्टीटयुएन्सी की तरफ जो इनडिफ़रेंस बरती जा रही है, उसकी बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है। आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट ने एक छोटी सी स्कीम भेजी है, जिसका नाम पोचमपाड मीडियम साइज प्रोजेक्ट है। उस को भेजे हुए दो साल का अरसा हो गया है, लेकिन अभी तक उसकी मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। चूंकि मैंने इस सिलसिले में इनडिफ़रेंस का इल्जाम लगाया है, इसलिये इस बात को तफ़सील से बयान करना लाजिमी हो जाता है।

तेलंगाना अमूमी तौर पर एक पस्त इलाका है। चुनांचे स्टेटस री-आर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन ने इस इलाका को पांच साल तक

[श्री रंगाराव]

एक अलाहिदा स्टेट रहने और इस अरसे में इसको काफी तरक्की देकर उसके बाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनाने की राय दी थी, लेकिन हुकूमत और इस आनरेबल हाउस ने इस इलाके की तरक्की में मदद देने का वादा करके उसी वक्त आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनाने का तफ़सिया किया और उस इलाके के लोगों को यह यकीन दिलाया कि एक रीजनल कमेटी बनाई जायगी और उस कमेटी को तेलंगाना की तरक्की के मुताल्लिक सोचने और काम करने के अख्तियारात देने का फ़ैसला किया। लेकिन इस वादे की पाबन्दी कितनी की जा रही है और इस कमेटी को कितनी इज्जत दी जा रही है, यह देखने से अफ़सोस होता है।

इस रिजनल कमेटी ने इस इलाका की तरक्की के लिये गोदावरी प्राजेक्ट जल्द-अज़-जल्द बनाने के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन पास किया। इस पर आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट ने काफी हमदर्दी से ग़ौर किया, लेकिन उसने इस प्राजेक्ट के लिये रुपया न होने और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से ज्यादा रकम का मुतालबा करना नामुनासिब समझ कर एक मीडियम-साइज़ प्राजेक्ट का प्लान बना कर भेजा। लेकिन इस मंत्रालय की इनडिफ़रेंस और इस हुकूमत की वादा भूलने की बात को देखिए कि वह इस प्लान की जांच करने और उसे पास करने में लेतो-लाल करता रहा और बाद में यह जवाब दिया कि यह सेकंड प्लान में शरीक नहीं है, इसलिये इसकी जांच नहीं की गई और मंजूरी नहीं दी गई। मैं अपने आन्ध्र भाइयों का मशकूर हूं कि उन्होंने भी इसकी अहमियत पर जोर दिया और हाउस में बोलने, मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास आने में साथ दिया। लेकिन कुछ हासिल न हो सका। आखिर मजबूरन हमारे महबूब लीडर के पास नुमायंदगी की गई, तो उन्होंने हमदर्दी से बात सुनी और इसकी अहमियत को समझ कर इसके मुताल्लिक तसफ़िया करने की प्लानिंग कमीशन को सिफ़ारिश फ़रमाई। इस सब का नतीजा क्या हुआ? सिर्फ़ प्लान की जांच की गई और उसको टेक्निकली मंजूर किया गया।

अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन न मालूम क्यों हम से नाराज़ है। उसने ख्वाह-म-ख्वाह इसमें ऐसी पेचीदगी पैदा की कि इसको कहीं आगे बढ़ने नहीं दिया। चुनांचे उन्होंने बम्बई, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के ऐतराज़ात का सवाल उठाया। मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन और मंत्रालय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा की कौन सी नदी इस पोचमपाड के साइट अप्पर बेसिन में है, जो उनको एतराज़ हो।

अब बम्बई और मैसूर का सवाल रह जाता है। आपसे मख़फ़ी नहीं है कि १९५१ के प्लानिंग कमीशन के एवार्ड के लिहाज़ से इस प्रोजेक्ट को पानी मिल सकता है। अगर यह भी एतराज़ हो कि स्टेटस री-आर्गेनाइज़ेशन की बिना पर हैदराबाद के पांच अज़ला बम्बई और तीन अज़ला मैसूर रियासत में गये हैं और री-एलोकेशन की ज़रूरत है, तो आप ज़रा इधर भी ध्यान दीजिये कि जी० एन०सी० प्राजेक्ट की मंजूरी पहले प्लान में हो चुकी है और आज हमको जी० एस० सी० के लिये इससे ज्यादा पानी की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पोचमपाड साइट पर टोटल डिपेंडेबल यील्ड ५६० टी० एस० सी० है। इस में से बम्बई और मैसूर के जो प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किये गये हैं और आयन्दा बनाने का इमकान उन्होंने ज़ाहिर किया है, उस के लिहाज़ से उनको २६० टी० एम० सी० की ज़रूरत है। फिर भी ३०० टी० एम० सी० बच रहता है। ऐसी सूरत में सिर्फ ६६ टी० एम० सी० के प्राजेक्ट की इजाजत देने में क्या अम्र माना है?

आप यह फरमाते हैं कि मुतसला स्टेटस में खुशफहमी हो, दोस्तो के लिये पहले पानी का तस्फिया होना अच्छा है । हम भी किसी से लड़ना नहीं चाहते ।किसी का हक लेना नहीं चाहते । हम सिर्फ अपना हक चाहते हैं । लेकिन इस दो साल में जिस तरह काम हुआ है वह देख कर मायूसी होती है । इस प्लान को भेजे हुए दो साल का अर्सा हुआ ।एक साल तक इसको टेकनिकल जांच में रखा । मुसलसल तवज्जह दिलाने पर जांच हुई और जब यह टैक्नीकली कामयाब साबित हुई तो अब पानी के तस्फिये का सवाल आया । आपके सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० सी० ने फरवरी, १९६० में रिआर्गेनाइजेशन के लिहाज से किस स्टेट को क्या पानी मिलना है इसका हिसाब कर दिया और स्टेटस को इत्तला किया, जिस को अब १४ माह का अर्सा हुआ । इसके बाद पूर्व में आपने जुमला स्टेटस को इत्तला दी कि दूसरे और तीसरे प्लान की प्रोजेक्टस को इस अलाटमेंट के लिहज से जांचा जायेगा । इसको लिखे हुए भी दस माह का अर्सा हुआ । इसके बाद स्टेटस मिनिस्टर्स की कांफरेंस बुलाये हुए भी छः माह का अर्सा हुआ । इस अर्से के बाद भी तस्फिया नहीं हुआ तो कब तस्फिया होगा । और तीसरे प्लान में कब शरीक हो सकता है, समझ से बाहर है ।

खुसूसन स्टेटस मिनिस्टर्स की कांफरेंस में बम्बई गवर्नमेंट की बात सुन कर ताज्जुब होता है कि कृष्णा नदी से उनको ज्यादा पानी की जरूरत है । आन्ध्र को कम पड़ता है तो गोदावरी का पानी कृष्णा के डेल्टा में दे दिया जाय । जब गोदावरी में तेलंगाना के लिये ६६ टी० एम० सी० पानी नहीं मिल सकता है तो कृष्णा डेल्टा को पानी कहां से बचेगा ? गरज यह सब देखने के बाद मालूम होता है कि सिवा हमारी स्कीम को डाले रखने के और कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से यह इल्तजा करता हूं कि हमको किसी स्टेट से लड़ना नहीं है । बाद में भी जो तस्फिया होगा, ठीक है, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कई साल हमको टी० एम० सी० ६६ से ज्यादा पानी मिल सकता है । इसलिये आप मेहरबानी फरमा कर इसको कृष्णा वाटर के साथ न मिलायें और फौरी इस स्कीम की मंजूरी दें और और तीसरे प्लान में शरीक करें । मुमकिन है कि आप यह सब सुन कर फरमायेंगे कि रुपयों की गुंजाइश नहीं है । इस किस्म का ऐतराज करना रीजनल डिस्पेरिटी को दूर करने के उसूल को अपनाये हुए तेलंगाना को जल्द अज जल्द आन्ध्र के साथ लाने के वादे के खिलाफ है जो हकूमत के लिये शायाने शान नहीं है । इस सिलसिले में मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि तेलंगाना की फी एकड़ आमदनी ६५ रु० पर कपिटा इनकम १०० रु० से ज्यादा नहीं है, जब हिन्दुस्तान की औसत आमदनी २७० रु० है और यह पांच साल में ३०० रु० के ऊपर होगी तो आप मुलाहजा फरमाइये कि फी कस आमदनी में कितना फर्क होगा । और यह भी बयान करना बेमहल न होगा कि तेलंगाना का बजट खसारा न होने के बावजूद गुजिस्ता पांच साल में तेलंगाना को डेवेलप कराने की उम्मीद दिला कर जमीन पर जायद महसूल आयद और वसूल किये गये हैं, और यह जायद वसूलशुदा रकम ९ करोड़ रु० तेलंगाना पर खर्च नहीं हुए । इसलिए आप का फर्ज है कि प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूर करें और तीसरे प्लान में शरीक करके कुछ रकम मुहैया करें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह मश्वरा दें कि वह इस प्राजेक्ट को तीसरे प्लान में मुकम्मिल करे ।

पावर के मुताल्लिक दो बातें बोल कर मैं अपना बयान खत्म करना चाहता हूं । तेलंगाना में पावर कम है और ११०० मवाजात में मिनजुम्ला सिर्फ ५०० मवाजात को इलेक्ट्रिसिटी दी गई है । इलेक्ट्रिसिटी को बढ़ाने की सख्त जरूरत है । यह सुन कर

[श्री रंगाराव]

खुशी हुई कि रामगुंडम थर्मल पावर के एक्सटेंशन की स्कीम मंजूर की गई है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास जेनरेटर्स के लिहाज से ब्वायलर्स नहीं हैं। इस तरफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दो साल क़ब्ल तवज्जह दिलाई और चन्द लाख रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में पूछा। आपने कोशिश करके इस को नहीं दिलाया। अब आप तवज्जह फरमा कर तीसरे प्लान के पहले साल इसको मुहैया फरमाइये वर्ना तीसरे प्लान के खत्म होने पर अगर दिलायेंगे तो आइंदा पांच साल तक रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं मिलेगी।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): The inter-State river water disputes are assuming very large proportions and hence at the outset I would request the hon. Minister to give his best and earnest attention for solving this problem. I have been listening to the debate on the Demands of this Ministry and I have noticed that Member after Member, particularly from Andhra, has referred to these inter-State river water disputes. It may be the Godavari or the Krishna river. Shri Ranga, when he raised this question, was speaking of the riparian rights of the States at the lower level, but others may speak of the riparian rights of the States in the upper region. The hon. Member, Shri Rami Reddy, also raised this question and today Dr. Atchamamba also raised this question. Therefore it looks as if certain projects are obstructed and so on. It must therefore be made clear to all that the projects are not going to be stopped. At the same time I must emphasise, with all the little emphasis at my command, that justice should be done to all the regions in the river basin.

Before I say a few words on this I must congratulate the Ministry for the steps they are taking in this direction. I would not hesitate to say that this Ministry has done a lot for the development of this country. If at all there is any one Ministry which has left a great impression on this country, it is the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Previous speakers have paid glowing tributes to it already. Even Dr. Atchamamba said that this Ministry is the life-line, Shri Karni Singhji said that it is the back-bone of development, and even Shri Ranga had a good word to say, namely, that it is one of the brighter sides of this Government. Of course, he wanted the Ministry to come with greater imagination and to have a master plan. I would agree with him in that respect.

After Independence we have so many power projects. It is a good augury for the development of our country. But one thing that pains me is the question of development of irrigation and power in the new State of Karnataka. Of course, the old Mysore State was really a little advanced. Mysore was known for its pioneering work in the field of irrigation as well as power. Probably the first power project was in 1902, the Sivasamudram project.

Shri Siddiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Why 'probably'? It is a fact.

Shri Basappa: Even though Mysore was the pioneer in this field, is it not a sorry state of affirs to see that Mysore has remained backward both in power and irrigation today? And what is the reason for all this? There are projects to be taken up in the Third Plan, the Malaprabha project, the Kampadaguda project, the Upper Krishna project, the Haranji project. I hope the hon. Minister will give his earnest attention to these projects. It is unfortunate that sanction was delayed for the Malaprabha project. Even with regard to the power project, Sharawati is very well known, and our Minister himself said just now that it has potentiality of nearly a million kilo watts. And I hope to see the day when that is achieved.

There is a lot of power shortage both in Mysore and other States and therefore this project should be given the highest priority and taken up. Of course, the first stage, when completed, will give about 1,78,000 kilo watts or so. But the other stages should also be thought of even at this stage. Besides, there is the aluminium factory to come up and also the fertilizer factory which might require about 2,10,000 and odd kilo watts.

My friend, Shri Achar was telling me about the Kalinadi and Banapali projects, that they will yield a lot of power and, therefore, these things should be attended to.

I was telling that it is very unfortunate that these river water disputes are taking this shape in this country. It is not good. How these disputes arose; why these disputes arose? These must be coolly and calmly thought over and decided.

Who is obstructing these projects? It is not the intention of anybody to obstruct any project. We want the River Development Boards. When a dispute has arisen it is our duty to solve it. The States of Orissa, your own State, the State of Maharashtra, and the States of Mysore and Andhra are the States which are in the disputes. Without obstructing the projects the question must be solved. How these river water disputes are creating great havoc can be realised from the statements issued now and then by both the Andhra P.W.D. Minister and the Mysore P.W.D. Minister and by Shri Chavan and others. Therefore, it is but natural that we should give more attention to this.

The most important point is that they say that there is an agreement of 1951. I want to know whether this agreement of 1951 is legally justified or even morally justified. After all, when we want to share the river waters there must be some principle on which the whole thing should be decided. There are various States in the river basin. The area to be irrigated, the needs of that area, the population that lives there and the scarcity conditions of India are the principles to be applied and adhered to. Were these principles adhered to at the time of the so-called 1951 agreement? I say with all the emphasis at my command that the 1951 conference was a conference to settle only a few projects and was not meant to allocate the waters of the rivers to the States. So, all these things were not taken into consideration at that time. The time has now arisen to go into these matters on moral and legal grounds and have them set right.

Who has ratified this agreement? The Mysore Government which took part in it—I am sorry Shri K. C. Reddy is not here today—has not accepted this. He had not ratified it. He was not a party to that. They called him for a conference, because Mysore was interested, to come and discuss it; but his consent was not necessary whereas the consent of the other States was necessary. What was the real purpose of that conference? It was not to allocate waters of the rivers. It was for a different purpose. On the second day they sat and wanted to settle these things.

I want to refer to one of the speeches made by Shri N. V. Gadgil. He drew attention to the extremely backward condition of certain districts of Bombay State, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur etc. He said, the development of these regions depended on the availability of power and irrigation and should have high priority. Then, a second time when he took part he said that the proportions for the Krishna waters worked out on the previous day were not equitable as they would prejudice the development of the economically backward areas he mentioned and these areas were entitled to a larger share. Shri K. C. Reddy also took part in it and he did not accept this at all. Shri Chavan whose State was also supposed

[Shri Basappa]

So, both on moral and on legal grounds this agreement cannot hold good. Therefore, justice should be done.

Here, the whole unfortunate thing is that the complainant is made the defendant and the defendant is placed in the position of the complainant. Nobody is against the development of Nagarjunasagar or any other project. We want a rightful share from the Krishna waters. It is a national project. It is the great pride of all the people of India. Let it go on. At the same time, let justice be done. If one area develops other areas also develop. Should we not, at the same time, think of a socialist pattern of society in this country and should we not plan for that? If there is a scarcity area and water resources are available should that not be developed as against one area alone? This is what I want to say. From this point of view I feel that justice should be done.

My friends referred to political influence and pulls. I would also refer to that. After all some people may have influence and pull. But full justice alone can bring peace and happiness to the country.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bishwanath Roy. After him I will call Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Sir, nobody has spoken from our State.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry; I have to call the hon. Minister at 2.55.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद है इस बात के लिए कि वर्षों बाद पहली बार मुझे इस डिमांड पर बोलने का अवसर मिला है ।

भारत आज भी कृषिप्रधान देश है । यहां की कुल जनता में से ७५ प्रतिशत से भी अधिक लोग आज भी खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं । हमारी जन संख्या तो बढ़ कर पौने ४४ करोड़ तक पहुंच गयी है । अन्न की समस्या अब भी जटिल है यद्यपि देखने के लिए साल डेढ़ साल से सुधार मालूम हो रहा है । इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए जहां अन्य बहुत सी बातें हैं उनमें एक विशेष बात यह है कि देश में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं तेजी से बढ़ायी जाएं । वह भी इस तरह से नहीं जिस तरह से और प्लान का काम चलता है । यह जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय समस्या है उसको हल करने वाली जो सबसे प्रमुख सुविधा है उस पर हमारी योजना कमीशन का उतना ध्यान नहीं जाता है जितना व्यवसाय और उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने पर जाता है । देश का औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उद्योग धन्धों को तो बढ़ाना ही चाहिए, लेकिन इस समय जो हमको करोड़ों रुपए का अन्न हर साल बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है उसको रोकने के लिए और अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में जो नदियों के रूप में इतने प्राकृतिक साधन हैं उनके पानी का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया जाए ।

कुछ वर्ष पहले इस बात पर सरकार का ध्यान गया था कि इस देश के अन्दर जो इतनी नदियां हैं उनसे लाभ उठाने के लिए हमको योजनाएं बनानी चाहिएं । और उन योजनाओं के अनुसार हमको आगे बढ़ना चाहिए । लेकिन जहां तक उत्तर भारत की बात है, विशेषत: जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है वहां अभी तक यह नहीं मालूम होता है कि नदियों के पानी के उपयोग के बारे में कोई योजना बनी भी है या नहीं । हमारे प्रदेश में, और केवल हमारे प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बिहार और बंगाल में बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं जिनके नाम सारे देश में प्रसिद्ध हैं लेकिन इन का नियंत्रण न होने से बाढ़ के कारण इस प्रदेश को बड़ी हानि होती है । इन नदियों में एक नदी घाघरा है, जो कि एक बड़ी नदी है लेकिन इसके जल का उपयोग करने का अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं

किया गया है । यह नदी इतनी बड़ी है कि गोदावरी या कृष्णा आदि से इसके अन्दर कहीं अधिक जल है । यह उत्तर प्रदेश के ६ जिलों में से और बिहार के एक जिले में से हो कर बहती है । इसके कारण एक तरफ बाढ़ आती है और दूसरी तरफ कृषि की पैदावार की हानि होती है हमें तो यह जान पड़ता है कि जो नदियों के बारे में योजना की बात थी वह जहां की तहां रह गयी और उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया गया ।

अगर सारे देश की नदियों से विद्युत शक्ति प्राप्त की जाए तो यह अन्दाजा है कि ४५० लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा हो सकती है, लेकिन सारे देश की बात को छोड़िए । अगर हम उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ जाएं तो देखेंगे कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बहुत कमी है और दूसरी योजना के अन्त में भी जो अन्दाजा है उसके अनुसार देश में उत्तर प्रदेश तीसरे चौथे नम्बर पर रहेगा । दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक पश्चिमी बंगाल में ४२३–०, बिहार में ५४१–५, महाराष्ट्र, में ७८८–५ मैगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की शक्ति होगी जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर ४२३–० ही पैदा होगी ।

इसी तरह से हमारे प्रदेश में विद्युत शक्ति के साथ साथ सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की भी कमी है । सिंचाई की जो सुविधाएं और साधन हमारे पास हैं उनका पूरा उपयोग भी नहीं हो रहा है ।

गंडक योजना के बारे में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह भारत की अन्य बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में सब से कम खर्च वाली है । इस गंडक योजना से ३४ से ३८ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है । उससे काफी मात्रा में बिजली उत्पन्न होगी और बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी लाभ होगा । लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि उस योजना की तरफ अभी तक, उपेक्षा तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन उस के बारे में सक्रियता नहीं रही है । अवश्य ही नैपाल सरकार से समझौता होने में देर होने के कारण इतनी देरी हुई है लेकिन अभी भी मैं देखता हूं कि समझौता होने के बाद भी उधर काम धीरे धीरे चल रहा है और अब तक जो कंसट्रक्शन की बात है वह शुरू नहीं हुआ है न जाने काम कब होगा इस साल होगा या अगले साल । बहरहाल जब भी हो उसके होने से केवल सिंचाई की ही व्यवस्था नहीं होगी अपितु विद्युत का उत्पादन भी होगा गांवों को हम बिजली सुलभ कर सकेंगे । गांवों के अलावा जो चीनी के हमारे बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं वे आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे और आत्मनिर्भर होने के अलावा वह विदेशों में अपनी चीनी का निर्यात करने के योग्य बन सकते हैं । जिन जिलों के आसपास से इस योजना द्वारा नहर या बिजली की लाइन जायेगी, वह इलाका ऐसा है जिसमें कुल भारत की लगभग आधी चीनी मिलें हैं और जहां कि चीनी का उत्पादन ५० प्रतिशत: से भी कुछ अधिक होता है । हमारी समस्या यह है कि भारत में निर्मित चीनी चूंकि महंगी पड़ती है इसलिए अपनी चीनी हम विदेशों में भेज नहीं सकते । इसलिए हमारे दो करोड़ किसानों की जो गन्ने की खेती करते हैं समस्या आजकल बहुत कठिन और जटिल हो गई है क्योंकि उनकी यह समस्या है कि अपनी चीनी को कैसे खपाया जाय । यह योजना पूरी होने से उनकी समस्या सुलझ सकती है और वह उद्योग आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है । बिजली तथा सिंचाई के साधन गांवों में अधिक प्राप्त करके हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय को बढ़ा सकते हैं । उसके द्वारा जो उत्तरी बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की घनी आबादी तथा गरीबी की जटिल समस्या मौजूद है उसको हम हल कर सकते हैं । अतः इस गंडक योजना के सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से विशेष रूप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि उसके प्रति वह उतनी ही सक्रिय हो और उतनी ही जागरूक हो जितनी कि वह राजस्थान कैनाल के सम्बन्ध में है ।

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

राजस्थान कैनाल के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां पहले ६६ करोड़ रुपये से ३६ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की योजना थी वहां उसके लिए अब २०० करोड़ रुपये की मांग हो रही है। २०० करोड़ रुपया हो तो राजस्थान की वह कैनाल योजना पूरी तरह सफल होगी। उसके मुकाबले में हमारे यहां गंडक योजना द्वारा ५२ करोड़ रुपये से ३८ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। आप अब स्वयं अंदाजा कर सकते हैं कि राजस्थान कैनाल की तुलना में इस गंडक योजना को क्या महत्व दिया जा रहा है।

हमारी नदियों के जल का जिसका हम उपयोग कर सकते हैं, आपकी ही रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केवल २६ प्रतिशत: उपयोग हम इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कर पायेंगे। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत में ३५–६ प्रतिशत पानी का उपयोग हो सकेगा इसलिए मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि नदियों के सम्बन्ध में वह विशेष ध्यान दे जो ईश्वरीय या प्राकृतिक साधन भारत को मिले हुए हैं उनका पूरा पूरा उपयोग करे। ऐसा करने से अन्न की हमारी राष्ट्रीय समस्या हल हो सकती है। भारत में जिस लोकतंत्री समाजवादी ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील है उसमें बिजली और सिंचाई योजना हमारी बड़ी सहायता करेंगी। हम अपनी नदियों का सदुपयोग करके गरीबों के जीवनस्तर को ऊंचा कर सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं जाहिर है कि हम उनसे सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़े हैं। लेकिन एक बात अवश्य है। कई जगह ऐसा देखा गया कि योजनाएं आपकी चलीं, छोटे मोटे ट्युबवेल्स लगाते गये और नहरें भी बनाते गये लेकिन ट्युबवेल्स की नालियां जो खेतों में पानी पहुंचाने का साधन है, अधूरी रह गयीं। यह प्लानिंग में एक त्रुटि है। कि नालियां और चैनल्स नहीं बन पाती हैं और इसलिए उसका पानी खेतों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इस तरीके से जो आपके आंकड़े होते हैं जो आपका एस्टिमेट होता है वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। ट्युबवेल्स बनते जरूर हैं लेकिन उनसे ऐक्चुएल इर्रीगेशन नहीं हो पाता है। उसकी प्लानिंग में डिफेक्ट होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई प्राजेक्ट हो, ट्युबवेल हो जब उसका काम शुरू हो तो उस के साथ ही साथ चेनेल्स और डिस्ट्रिब्युटरीज वगैरह की भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। इसलिए जो आप सिंचाई की तृतीय योजना शूरू कर रहे हैं उसमें इन बातों का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रक्खें। ऐसा करने से आप अपनी सिंचाई की योजना से उतना लाभ उठा सकेंगे जितना आप किताबों में तैयार करते हैं अन्यथा आपकी योजनाएं ज्यों की त्यों ही रहेंगी और १०० प्रतिशत लाभ होने के स्थान पर केवल ४० या ५० प्रतिशत लाभ ही हो पायेगा। हमारी पिछली सिंचाई योजनाओं में हमें पूरी कामयाबी नहीं मिली उससे हमें सबक लेना चाहिए और इस बार किसी तरह की लापर्वाही नही वर्तनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं रिहैन्ड डैम की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। यह योजना आज से १०–११ वर्ष पहले शुरू थी और आज भी वह ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी हुई है। यह रिहैन्ड डैम की योजना थोड़ा ही आगे बढ़ी है। अब गुना है कि उसमें कुछ देर हो रही है करीबसाल भर की देर हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को पूरा करके पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों की गरीबी दूर करने का अवश्य प्रयत्न करे।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): सभापति महोदय, मेरे पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश के भाई बोले हैं और मैं भी इस अवसर पर कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश तथा गोरखपुर के सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

उत्तर प्रदेश जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से भारत में प्रथम है जब कि उसका भूभाग भारत के कुल भूभाग का १०वां हिस्सा है। जनसंख्या की

दृष्टि से कुल भारतवर्ष की आबादी का छटवां हिस्सा है । इस सदन में इसका कई बार जिक्र आया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल घनी आबादी और कमी का क्षेत्र है । उत्तर प्रदेश की औसत आबादी ६५० व्यक्ति प्रति वर्गमील है जब कि पूर्वी क्षेत्रों की आबादी हजार व्यक्ति प्रति वर्गमील से ऊपर है । गोरखपुर और पूर्वांचल में औसत आबादी १०० व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ग मील है । कुल उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी की एक तिहाई आबादी उधर है । इन इलाकों में हरसाल राप्ती और घाघरा में बाढ़ें आया करती हैं जिनके कारण बहुत तबाही होती है । दूसरे इलाकों में तो बाढ़ कभी कभी ही आती है लेकिन वहां पर तो हर साल बाढ़ें आती रहती हैं । उसके लिए कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना हुआ है । उसके लिए अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में १७ करोड़ रुपये का आयोजन है । यह १७ करोड़ रुपया बिजली और सिंचाई दोनों के वास्ते है । अब कितना भाग एक में जायेगा और कितना भाग दूसरे में जायेगा यह तो बाद को मालूम होगा लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक बातें आपके ध्यान में दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे देश में अभी भी खाद्य की समस्या जटिल बनी हुई है । उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में अभी कल एक अखबार में यह खबर निकली थी कि वहां पर खाद्यान्न की पैदावार पहले से कम हुई है । लक्ष्य में यह कमी काश्तकारों की खामी के कारण नहीं रही है बल्कि इसका कारण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जो हमारे वहां पानी की दर लगाती है वह अधिक है और उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी इन दो हिस्सों में पानी की दर अलग अलग है । अब उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल जो कि सब से कमी का क्षेत्र है और गरीबी का क्षेत्र है वहां सिंचाई की दर ऊंची है और पश्चिमी हिस्सा जो कि धनी क्षेत्र है वहां पानी की दर अपेक्षाकृत नीची है । पश्चिमी और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ही सरकार की तरफ से जो दर है बिजली और नहरी पानी की उसमें अन्तर है । उसमें अब तक कोई नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ । आपके प्रतिवेदन में लिखा हुआ है कि कृषि और छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिये बिजली की दर बहुत कम है ।

> "..the rates for agricultural purposes and small scale industries are already much lower than the rates for domestic consumption in all the States, the question of rationalising such rates is being looked into by the Ministry."

अभी तीन या चार रोज हुए इसी सदन में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया था कि रेशनलाइजेशन शायद चौथे प्लान में हो तो हो । अभी दक्षिण में ग्रिड सिस्टम करके उसे शुरू कर रहे हैं । लेकिन हमारे मन्त्री महोदय जब बिजली का बिल लाये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हर जगह ग्रिड सिस्टम करके एक रेट पर बिजली देंगे । अभी मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ बिजली की चम्बल योजनायें निकली हैं । उनके लिये अखबार में निकला है कि वहां पर बिजली का रेट क्या होगा । उनकी बिजली का रेट होने जा रहा है । ११.५ नये पैसे छोटे उद्योगों और कृषि के लिये ६ से ११ नये पैसे वाटर पम्पस वगैरह के लिये । लेकिन हमारे यहां पूर्वी आंचल में बिजली का जो रेट है वह खेती के लिये साढ़े तीन आना है । वह कब कम होगा ? आज जब हमारी अन्न की पैदावार कम हो रही है तब हमगे साढ़े तीन आना यूनिट बिजली का चार्ज हो रहा है । अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में बाहर से बिजली बहुत कम जाती है । लेकिन आपने कुछ पम्पस वगैरह लगा कर बिजली का रेट साढ़े तीन आना कर दिया है जबकि छोटे छोटे कार्यों के लिये और पम्पस के लिये २३ नये पैसे है, और उसके पड़ोस में ही मध्य प्रदेश में इसके लिये ६ से ११ नये पैसे का रेट है । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में न जाने रैशनलाइजेशन कब होगा । वहां इस बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है । और चीजों को छोड़ कर मैं मन्त्री

[श्री सिंहासनसिंह]

महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में घोषणा करें कि आप की जो योजना है उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कब प्रारम्भ होगी । बड़ी खुशी की बात है, और मैं आप को इसके लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं, जि जैसा आपके प्रतिवेदन मालूम होता है, सन् १९४७ में आपकी रिहन्द योजना प्रारम्भ हुई थी और जून के महीने में उससे कुछ बिजली बनाई जा रही है । वहां पर काम शुरू कर दिया गया है और अगले दिसम्बर तक शायद वहां पर ५०० हाइडल प्लान्ट लग जायेंगे और ढाई लाख किलोवाट बिजली देने लगेंगे । माननीय मन्त्री जी को शायद मालूम होगा कि जब यह योजना रिहन्द डैम की शुरू हुई थी, तो वह केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के उत्थान के लिये प्रारम्भ की गई थी, लेकिन बीच में आप आ धमके और एक बहुत बड़े कारखाने में अल्युमीनियम बनाने के लिये उससे बिजली ली जा रही है । कहा गया था कि बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये मोगलसराय में एक थर्मल प्लान्ट बनेगा । लेकिन इस प्रतिवेदन में उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है । आपने अभी कहा है कि बिजली आप औरों को भी देंगे, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश को दगे, और वह जून तक मिलेगी । लेकिन उसका रेट क्या होगा, उसका भार लोगों पर कितना पड़ेगा, यह हमें मालूम नहीं । वह ७ या ८ नये पैसे रहेगा या साढ़े तीन आना, जो कि हम आज दे रहे हैं, वही रहेगा । और वह साढ़े तीन आने रहेगा तो न वह हमें पानी दे सकेगा खेती के लिये और न हम कोई रोजगार ही कर सकेंगे । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं, कि, जैसा आप कह रहे हैं जून तक बिजली मिलने वाली है, उसके पहले रेट की घोषणा हो ताकि लोग बिजली ले सकें । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रदेश में जो हमारा पूर्वी अंचल है वह बाढ़ से हमेशा पीड़ित रहता है । उसमें अगर आप बिजली दे सकें तो हम पम्पिंग सेट वगैरह लगा कर बाढ़ आने के पहले फसल पैदा कर सकते हैं । लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है जब बिजली सुलभ मिले और सस्ती मिले साथ ही हम को उसके बारे में मालूम हो जाय । अगर जून से बिजली मलने वाली है तो अभी एलान हो जाय तो अच्छा होगा । यहां मैंने नहीं देखा कि बिजली के प्रसार के लिये कुछ हो रहा हो । अभी आप की रिपोर्ट में एक जगह है कि लकड़ी के खम्भों पर बिजली फैलाने की आप की योजना है, लेकिन जब हम आपके डिपार्टमेंट से कहते हैं कि बिजली फैलाने के लिये लकड़ी के खम्भे लग सकते हैं तो वह कहता है कि नहीं, १५००० लाइनें फैलाने के लिये हमें चाहिये कि हम लोहे के खम्भे बनायें । लकड़ी के खम्भों के के बारे में जो प्रतिवेदन में दिया हुआ है अगर सही मानों में उस पर अमल करना है तो आप को ऐलान करना चाहिये कि हम लकड़ी के खम्भे दे रहे हैं । गोरखपुर, देवरिया और बस्ती जो जिले हैं वहां पर साखू की लकड़ी काफी मिलती है । साखू के बारे में कहावत है :

हजार बरस खड़ा हजार बरस पड़ा ।

इस कार्य के लिये में साखू की लकड़ी लगा सकते हैं । इस लिये मैं मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ आप ने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है उसे सक्रिय रूप में करें, वह कागज में ही न रहे क्योंकि हमें बिजली की जरूरत है, और अपने ट्यूबवैल वगैरह लगाने के लिये हम आसानी से उसको पाना चाहते हैं । बिजली आप देवें और खम्भे हम देते हैं । लोहे के खम्भों की इतनी प्राहिबिटिव कास्ट होती है कि कोई उसको लगा नहीं सकता ।

अब मैं कुछ गंडक प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आपने उसे लिया, लेकिन उस के अन्दर आप केवल १८,००० कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने जा रहे हैं । रिपोर्ट में लिखते हैं कि बिजली फैलाई जायेगी नेपाल में । बिजली नेपाल में फैलाई जाये, लेकिन यहां १८,००० किलोवाट ही नहीं, हम उससे कई लाख कीलोवाट बिजली बना सकते हैं । इत ी बड़ी नदी है, अगर आप इस को बांध रहे हैं तो क्यों नहीं

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली देते, जिसमें यह लगाया जा रहा है । १८,००० किलोवाट बिजली जो आप बना रहे हैं वह आप नेपाल को दे देंगे । नेपाल को दीजिये, ठीक है, उसमें हमारा विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन वह बिजली हमें भी मिलनी चाहिये । रिहन्द डैम से बिजली लाने के बजाये अगर यहां से आप दे सकें तो अच्छा होगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं राप्ती और घाघरा के बारे में । यह दो नदियां रिपोर्ट में कहां हैं ? फ्लड कन्ट्रोल वाले आदमी भी यहां बैठे होंगे, उनसे पूछिये । फ्लड के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश में कई बार कहा गया कि फ्लड्स को रोका नहीं जा सकता जब तक उद्गम पर रोका न हो । उद्गम वह स्थान है जहां से नदी निकलती है । इन नदियों का उद्गम नेपाल में है और हमारे यहां हर साल बाढ़ आती है । जैसे गंडक के बार में आयोजन करके आपने इतना किया अगर उसी तरह से आप यहां करें, तो मैं अनुरोध करके कहना चाहता हूं कि शायद नेपाल गवर्नमेंट को इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा कि आप राप्ती और घाघरा पर बांध बांधे । अगर आप घाधरा पर बांध बना दें तो उससे आप कई गुना बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं और उससे बाढ़ का मसला भी हल हो सकता है नदियों के किनारे बांध बनाने से कोई मसला हल नहीं हो सकता । हमारे मन्त्री महोदय शायद इस के बारे में कुछ बतलायेंगे आपने एक कमेटी बाढ़ों के आयोजन के लिये सन् १९३८ में बिठलाई थी । उसने सन् १९४७ में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी कि नदियों के किनारे बांध बांधने से कोई मसला हल नहीं होता । जांच रिपोर्ट आई कि बांध बनने से कोई मसला हल नहीं होता लेकिन उसके बाद बांध बनना शुरू हो गया ।

एक बात और है कि गांवों को ऊंचा किया जा रहा हैं । ७००० गांवों को ऊंचा करने की बात है । इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है । जितने गांवों को ऊंचा करने की बात कही जाती हैं, मगर उन को जाकर देखा जाये तो आप को पता चलेगा कि गांव ऊंचे नहीं किये गयेह हैं, घर ऊंचे किये गये हैं । यह काम आयोजना से नहीं हुआ है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज आप इतने गांवों को ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कई गांवों में तो मिट्टी भी नहीं पड़ी । बिल पास हो गया और रुपया चला गया । यह हमारे गांवों की हालत है । कई घर ऊंचे हुए, लेकिन हुआ कुछ नहीं ।

श्री अब्दुल लतीफ (बिजनौर) : आबादी भी बढ़ गई है ।

[آبادی بھی بڑھ گئی ہے -]

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : आप करें, लेकिन इसके लिये योजना बनायें और गांव को समूल ऊंचा करें, एक ढंग से ऊंचा करें । आपने कुछ मकानों को ऊंचा किया, मगर नतीजा क्या हुआ है ? पानी घुस जाता है बीच से । अभी राप्ती की बाढ़ में कई घर गिर गये । ऊंचे से पानी गिरा और घरों के नीचे होने के कारण व नष्ट हो गये ।

15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आप गांवों को ऊंचा करके चारों तरफ उसके तालाब बनायें तब आप का काम चल सकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप जो काम करें उसे योजना से करें । इधर उधर कहां कहीं जमीन को ऊंचा कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

15 hrs.

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैंने परसों और आज इस एवान में जो मुबाहिसा मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के मुताल्लिक हुआ उसको सुना । जो उसका असर मेरे दिमाग पर

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

पर हुआ मैं पहले उसको गुजारिश कर देना चाहता हूं । मेरे दिमाग पर यह असर हुआ कि मेम्बरान को, जिसको कि अंग्रजी में एप्रीशिएशन कहते हैं, पसन्दीदगी है उस कामका जो काम कि यह मिनिस्ट्री इस मुल्क के अन्दर कर रही है । मैं उसके लिए मशकूर भी हूं और मेरे भाई ने परसों शुक्रिया भी अदा किया था मगर इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जो कुछ इस मिनिस्ट्री में हो रहा है, मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि वह उसी हद तक रहे बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूं कि वह उससे और आगे बढ़े और अधिक तरक्की हो । मैं तो चाहूंगा कि उससे भी ज्यादा काम हो और उसके जरिए से जितनी खिदमात इस वक्त हो रही हैं उसी वक्त के अन्दर और ज्यादा खिदमात इस मुल्क की इस मिनिस्ट्री के जरिए से हो । जो खिदमात उसके सुपुर्द हैं वह वाकई मानों में ऐसी हैं कि वह जिन्दगी की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी चीजें हैं । इंसान का उनसे वास्ता है और अगर वह काम इस मुल्क के अन्दर या किसी जगह भी बिगड़ जाय तो वहां की सोसाइटी का अपनी उसी हालत में रहना किसी तरीके से मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता है । इस अहमियत को इस मिनिस्ट्री को समझना है और इसको समझ कर इंसानियत की खिदमत करनी है । अपने मुल्क की खिदमत अपना फर्ज समझ कर करते हैं, नौकर की हैसियत से नहीं करते हैं । इस मुल्क की खिदमत एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से करते हैं ऐक नौकर की हैसियत से नहीं करते हैं । मैं खुशी के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि मुझ को अपने तजुर्बे से यह साबित हुआ कि मेरे भाई जो कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर खिदमत कर रहे हैं उनमें इसी किस्म का अहसास मौजूद है और मैं उस अहसास में और तरक्की चाहता हूं और यह चाहूंगा कि अब से ज्यादा जल्दी और अब से ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो ।

अब इसी के साथ यह भी है कि सब तरफ से जिस वक्त तकरीर होती हैं तो उनको सुन कर नतीजा जो दिमाग निकालता है वह यह निकालता है कि शायद यहां कुछ हो ही नहीं रहा है । यहां के मुबाहिसे का जो नतीजा निकलेगा वह यही निकलेगा कि शायद यहां कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है । मैं यह सोचता हूं कि हर इंसान अगर और कहीं का नहीं तो खुद अपने घर का तो तजुर्बा रखता ही है और वह अपने मन में सोचे कि वह अपने घर के लिये क्या करता है । मैं और आप सोच इस बात को कि हम अपने घरों के वास्ते क्या करते हैं । कितनी आप से गफलतें होती हैं और कितनी आप में कमजोरियां होती हैं ? कितनी फरमाइश आपके दामादों, बीवियों और बेटे बेटियों की होती हैं और उनमें से कितनी को आप पूरा कर देते हैं और कितनी को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हू कि उससे आप बखूबी अन्दाजा लगा सकते है कि जब एक घर के बारे में यह हालत है तो यह तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के घर का इन्तजाम जिनके सुपुर्द है उनके इन्तजाम में अगर कोई कमी रहती है तो वह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । अब जिनके कि सुपुर्द पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का इन्तजाम है वह भी तो हमारे जैसे इंसान ही हैं कोई सुपर ह्यूमन थोड़े ही हैं कि पलक झपकाते सब काम हो जाय । उनमें भी हमेशा इंसानी कमजोरियां पाई जायेगी । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मुझ को उससे बरी होना चाहिये या मेरे ऊपर ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं तो अपने ऊपर नुक्ताचीनी सुन कर खुश होता हूं और मैं तो उसको इस नजर से सुनता हूं कि मैं उससे सबक हासिल करूं और उसके जरिये से जो कुछ खिदमात मैं अपने मुल्क की कर सकता हूं वह अंजाम दूं । लेकिन मैं एक तबदीली चाहता हूं इस प्वाएंट आफ व्यू में जिस प्वाएंट आफ व्यू से यहां पर बहस मुबाहिसा किया जाता है । हमें यह समझ कर बहस करनी चाहिये कि क्या मुमकिन है और क्या मुमकिन नहीं है और उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए बात कही जावें और नुक्ताचीनी की जाये ।

अभी मेरे भाई श्री सिंहासन उत्तर प्रदेश के मुताल्लिक फरमा रहे थे । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश

का हूं और उस खिदमत का भी कसूरवार हूं जो कि मैंने सन् १९३७ से लेकर सन् १९५८ की फरवरी तक इस काम के मुताल्लिक की हो। उस सब का मैं जिम्मेदार हूं और जितना इल्जाम उसके मुताल्लिक किसी को दिया जा सकता है, मैं आज वह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं खुशी के साथ उन तमाम इल्जामों को ओढ़ने के वास्ते तैयार हूं। मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं। मैं यह भी अर्ज करूं कि मेरे भाई ने जो कुछ कहा उस प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से और उस मुतमये नजर से मुझ को बिल्कुल इत्तिफाक है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कल का होता हुआ आज हो जाय। मेरे दिल में भी यह ख्वाहिश होती है कि मैं कल के बजाये उस काम को आज कर सकूं। यह तो एक नेचुरल फितरती बात है। इसान की नेचर है कि वह अपने लिए जल्द बेहतरी चाहता है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि इंसान के काबू के बाहर की होती हैं। वह पैदा होती हैं और वह रास्ते में तमाम रुकावटें पैदा करती हैं। किसी चीज में देर करती हैं तो किसी चीज को नामुमकिन बना देती हैं। हम को इस जिन्दगी के अन्दर बराबर इसका तजुर्बा होता है।

अब रिहण्ड डैम के बारे में यह फरमाया कि उसकी बिजली क्यों बनी। गांव वालों को देने के लिये वह बनाई गई और वह बिजली मिल गई एक बड़ी फैक्टरी को............

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिड़ला को दी गयी।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : चलिये बिड़ला ही सही। और कोई भी हो इस से कोई सरोकार नहीं आखिर सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और बराबर हैं और हमारी किसी से कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है। मैं अपने दोस्त को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं मैं उस काम को देख कर आया हूं और मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूं कि उस रकबे में जिस रकबे में रिहन्द डैम की बिजली आने वाली थी जो अभी तक आई नहीं है, जब भी वह आयेगी तो गांवों को बिजली देने का पूरा पूरा ख्याल रक्खा जायेगा। मेरे दोस्त को मालूम है कि वहां उत्तर प्रदेश में मैं ने पावर स्टेशंस बनवा कर आया हूं। गुह... में पावर स्टेशन का एक्सटेंशन किया उस को डबल किया, मऊ में पावर स्टेशन बनाया और गोरखपुर में पावर स्टेशन बनाया। उस एरिया में अगर मेरा हाफिजा गलती नहीं करता तो मैं ने करीब ३००० ट्यूबवैल्स वहां पर लगाये हुए हैं। यह भी कसूर मुझ से हुआ था। ३००० ट्यूबवैल्स को चलाने के वास्ते बिजली वहां दी गई। वहां के गांवों में बिजली दी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हर एक गांव में बिजली पहुंच गई है लेकिन यह वाकया है कि बिजली गांवों में भी पहुंची और शहरों में भी पहुंची और उस के जरिये से ट्यूबवैल्स भी चले। अब रिहेन्ड डैम बन जायेगा। इस रिहैन्ड डैम की बिजली के लिये यह कहना कि वह सारी बिजली किसी बड़ी कम्पनी को दी गई है सही नहीं है। ढ़ाई लाख किलोवाट बिजली का वहां पर जनरेशन होगा अब उस में से ५० या ६० हजार किलोवाट बिजली किसी बड़ी कम्पनी को भी दी गई तो भी उस का बहुत सा हिस्सा अभी बाकी रहता है और वह उस एरिया में तकसीम होगा। वह बाकी तमाम बिजली आखिर उन्हीं गावों को तो जायेगी। अब मैं यह कहूं कि मैं उस बिजली को आंध्र प्रदेश में या और कहीं भेज दूं तो यह तो होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये इस में घबड़ाने की कोई बात नहीं है। वह बाकी तमाम बिजली उन्हीं को मिलने वाली है उस में कोई बेसबरी हो, यह ठीक नहीं है यह गलत खबरों की बिना पर तबियतों में गलतफहमियां हों, तो उन गलतफहमियों को जगह नहीं देनी चाहिये। यह बात मुल्क के लिये बड़ी खतरनाक है। जब एक एम० एल० ए० या एक एम० पी० की जबान से, या मेरी जबान से—मैं भी एक एम० पी० हूं—लोग मायूसी की बातें सुनेंगे, तो देश में डीजनरेशन पैदा होगा, महज इस लिये कि इब्राहीम

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

ने, या किसी और एम० पी० ने, इस के मुताल्लिक कोई बात कह दी। इस लिये उसको उठाना नहीं चाहिये, उस में जाना नहीं चाहिये। वह मुल्क के लिये खतरनाक है। रिहैन्ड डैम से यू० पी० की जो खिदमत होनी है, वह जरूर होगी। उस से जो मकसूद था, वह पूरा होगा। इस में कोई खतरा नहीं है।

हमारे एक भाई न कहा कि तखमीने बदलते रहते हैं—शुरू में जो तखमीना बनाते हैं, अगले स्टेज पर चल कर वह गलत हो जाता है और उस से अगले स्टेज पर और गलत हो जाता है और उस में बढ़ोत ी होती रहती है। यह वाके है। मैं मानता हूं इस बात को और यह भी बतलाता हूं कि यह बात जा नहीं सकती है, यह बात रहेगी। अगर सही रास्ता तखमीने के मुताल्लिक रखना है, तो यह बात जा नहीं सकती। यह शिकायत है कि भाखरा डैम का इतना तखमीना था, पहले, फिर वह बदल गया, फिर और ज्यादा हो गया और अब १७५ करोड़ पय हो गया। सही है, हो गया। लेकिन जब हम आग को चलते है, तो कुछ तबदीलियां लाजिमी हैं ; एक बात और है एक नजर से, एक एरिया के तमाम हालात के मुताबिक, उस के मुताल्लिक जो तजुर्बा हुआ हो, उस को मद्दनजर रख कर एक बिजली के पावर हाउस का एक अन्दाजा लगाया गया और सब कुछ उस वक्त तय कर दिया गया, लेकिन जब नई बातें शुरू होंगी, नये हालात पैदा होंगे, नई जरूरतें पैदा होंगी, तो फिर उस लिहाज से काम करना होगा। इंजीनियरों न भाखरा डैम के बारे में एक इब्तदाई तखमीना बनाया, लेकिन बाद में कुछ वजहात की बिना पर उस में तबदीली करनी पड़ी। उस के मुताल्लिक मेरे पास एक एक साल की पूरी तफसील है, लेकिन वक्त की कमी की वजह से उस को पढ़ता नहीं हूं। जिस साहब को देखना हो, वह मेरे पास आ कर देख ले। उस मे इतनी माकूल वजह दी हुई है हर साल के मुताल्लिक कि क्यों इस साल बढ़यतरी हुई है।

एक दोस्त ने फरमाया कि कैनाल वाटर ट्रीटी के मुताबिक ट्रांजीशन पीरियड में जो पानी दिया जा रहा है, उस की वजह से ंजाब को पानी नहीं मिला। लेकिन मुझे उल्टी खबर है। बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि उल्टी खबर है कि इस साल ज्यादा मिला है बनस्बित पहले के। मेरे पास इस के बारे में फिगर्स मौजूद हैं, तफसील मौजूद है। मालूम नहीं कहां से यह खबर आ गई। इस साल एसा नहीं हुआ है और अगले साल भी एसा नहीं होने वाला है। उस का कोई वजूद नहीं है।

मैं थोड़ी सी बात कृष्णा गोदाव ी के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। कृष्णा और गोदावरी ो दरियाओं के नाम हैं और उन के पानी में कुछ स्टेट्स इन्ट्रेस्टेड हैं, जो उन से पानी लेन वाली हैं। एक दफा १६५१ में यहां एक कमेटी में कुछ तय हु ा था। उस में कुछ स्टेट्स थीं और कुछ नहीं थीं। उन में जो फैसला हुआ था, यह तय हुआ कि वह कायम रहे और उस पर अमल हो। जो स्टेट्स उन में नहीं थीं, जिन को कुछ नुकसान रहा है, उन्हों न उस को दूसरी नजर से देखा है। एक मीटिंग हुई। यह मेरा कुसूर था। मैं ने मीटिंग की थी। कुसूर मैं न इसलिय अर्ज किया कि मैं चाहता था कुछ और और हुआ कुछ और। मै न यह समझ कर मीटिंग बुलाई थी कि मामला तय हो जायगा, लेकिन उल्टा हो गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर जब एक तरफ ध्यान देते हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ वालों को शिकायत होती है। अगर वह मेरी तरफ देखते रहें, तो ठीक होगा।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : बहुत मुनासिब है।

Shri Goray (Poona): I would like to say that these are very serious issues and we want to know what the views of the Central Government are?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members also should continue to remain serious and listen in patience. I have already apprehended Members while that concentration was taking place.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There is a kind of *mushaira* going on. Is this a debating Parliament or a private kind of *mushaira* with Members nodding their heads?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The word *mushaira* is objectionable.

Shri Nath Pai: You are making it a *mushaira*.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salempur): He is replying to the points raised by us.

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : उस कमेटी में तो कुछ फैसला नहीं हुआ। उस के बाद हम को यह ख्याल हुआ कि हम अलाहिदा अलाहिदा गुफ्तगू करें। चुनांचे मैं, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब और सेक्रटरी साहब सब जगह गये और वहां हम ने गुफ्तगू की। उस गुफ्तगू के नतीज में सब ने हम को इजाजत दी है कि हम इस सिलसिले में तजवीज करें और उस को बैठ कर आपस में तय कर लें। यह तय हो गया है। मेरे ख्याल में इस स्टेज पर और ज्यादा कहना कोई मुनासिब बात नहीं होगी। इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि मुझ को बहुत उम्मीद पैदा हो गई है कि वह मामला बिल्कुल आपस में सुलझा लिया जायगा, तय हो जायेगा।

एक किस्सा दिल्ली का भी सुना। पंजाब में ड्रेन नं० ८ की जानिब रोहतक में फ्लड आया था और रोहतक वालों को बड़ी तकलीफ हुई। तो रोहतक को बचाने के लिये पंजाब अपनी तरफ से काम कर के एक ड्रेन बना रहा है। उस ड्रेन के मुताल्लिक दिल्ली के आदमियों को कुछ यह ख्याल हुआ कि उस मुकाम से—उस मुकाम को मैं यहां तो नहीं समझा सकता, नक्शे पर समझा सकता हूं—कहीं दिल्ली में पानी का पैसेज किया जाये, तो दिल्ली को डुबोने का मौका हो जायेगा। यह बात गलत है। वह साहब एम० पी० भी हैं। उन्होंने मुझ से फरमाया था। मैं और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब वहां उस एरिया को देखने गये और फिर चंडीगढ़ में दोनों तरफ के इंजीनियर्स के साथ और हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के मेम्बर, खोसला साहब, को शरीक कर के मीटिंग हुई। उन्हों ने नक्शे में एक जगह बताई थी कि दोनों तरफ के इंजीनियर उस को देख लें। वहां और खुदाई हो जायगी, तो दिल्ली महफूज हो जायगी। इस के मुताल्लिक यह तय हुआ, और होना ही चाहिये, और जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी इस बात पर अपनी पूरी हमदर्दी जाहिर की, कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये जिस से दिल्ली को किसी किस्म का नुकसान पहुंचे, और साथियों को भी न हो। लिहाजा इस का इन्तजाम हो रहा है कि दिल्ली इससे बचा रहे और उसे किसी किस्म की तकलीफ न हो।

राजस्थान कैनाल की लाइनिंग और नैवीगेशन का सवाल उठा। जहां तक उस की लाइनिंग का ताल्लुक है, लाइनिंग उस की शुरू भी हो गई है और हो रही है, लेकिन जहां तक नैवीगेशन का ताल्लुक है, उस की निस्बत अभी कोई मुकम्मिल राय नहीं करार पाई गई है कि वाकई उस में नैवीगेशन किया जायेगा। शायद बहतर हो कि मैं इस की तफसील न करूं क्योंकि अभी वह मसला जेरे गौर है, जिसे कहते हैं कि अन्डर कंसिडरेशन है। इस के बाद मुमकिन है कि इस फैसले पर पहुंचा जाय कि किया जाये, और मुमकिन है कि इस फैसले पर पहुंचा जाय कि न किया जाये। इस के बारे में कुछ कहना कब्ल अज वक्त है। जो सवाल यहां उठा उस के बारे में अभी कुछ पता नहीं है कि क्या होगा, वह जेरेगौर है आज तक उस पर गौर हो रहा है, और जब वह फैसला हो जयेगा तो आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा।

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

डी० वी० सी० के हैडक्वार्टर्स की माईथान को कलकत्ता से शिफ्टिंग के बारे में भी कहा गया। उस की निस्बत मैं ने अपने भाई की तकरीर में सुना कि वह एक गलत काम है कि उसे वहां से उठा कर भेज दिया जाये दूसरी जगह। डी० वी० सी० के सभी दफ्तर कलकत्ते में वाकया हैं सिवा उन छोटे दफ्तरों के जिन की उसी जगह पर जरूरत है। उन का सेन्ट्रल आफिस कलकत्ता मे है। अब ख्याल यह हो रहा है कि कलकत्ते से उसे उठा कर माईथान मुकाम को भेज दिया जाये, जो कि बिहार मे एक जगह है। इस के मुताल्लिक मेरे भाई फरमाते थे कि क्या वजह है इस की और इस से कुछ फायदा नहीं। उन का कहना था कि इस से सिवा नुकसान के और कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं यहां पर उस वक्त था नहीं, जिस वक्त वे यह फरमा रहे थे। लेकिन जिस वक्त मैं ने उसे देखा तो मुझ मालूम हुआ कि फायदा तो उस से बहुत है, और वह फायदा क्या है, वह मैं अर्ज करूं। शायद इस वक्त ४०,००० ० या कुछ ऐसी ही रकम है जो कि सालाना किराये के सिलसिले में दी जा रही है, उन इमारतों के लिये जिन में वह हैं। उस के अलावा जितने सरकारी मुलाजिम वहां पर जाते हैं, पोस्ट होते हैं, उन को उन की तन्ख्वाह के अलावा ऊपर से भत्ता दिया जाता है, वह भी खर्च होता है। तो यह ७ लाख रु० का सालाना खर्च महज दफ्तर के ऊपर होता है, इस वजह से कि इमारत अपनी नहीं है। इसलिये इमारत दूसरी जगह बना कर उस को वहां ले जाना, इस में मैं ने समझा कि कोई नामाकूल बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अपने भाई को यह मौका देता हूं कि अगर वह चाहें तो मुझ से इस बात पर कोई गफ्तगू कर लें। मैं जाती तौर पर इसे फिर से समझने और अपनी राय पलटने के लिये भी तैयार हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मैं इस को समझूं जरूर।

अब एक सवाल यहां यह हुआ था उस रोज, कि कलकत्ते में जो पावर हाउस है कलकत्ता एलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई का, उस में कुछ खराबी आ गई। उस की वजह से उन का जेनेरशन कम हो गया। जिस वक्त इसकी निस्बत सवाल उठा था उस वक्त कुछ मैं ने अर्ज किया था। लेकिन उस की निस्बत इस वक्त फिर कहा गया कि वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मेरी जो इत्तला है वह यह है कि वहां पर बहुत कुछ किया गया। मैं ने उस वक्त भी कह दिया था कि चाहे पावर हाउस को नुक्सान हुआ हो, लेकिन किसी कंज्यूमर को कोई नुक्सान नहीं हो रहा है। जितनी बिजली जलाने वालों को मिल रही थी, उतनी उन को मिल रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मगर इंडस्ट्रीज को ?

हाफिज महम्मद इब्राहीम : इंडस्ट्रीज का जिक्र नहीं है।

श्री महम्मद इलियास (हावड़ा) : बहुत इंडस्ट्रीज को शाम को ५ से १० बजे तक सप्लाई बन्द हो गई या कम कर दी गई है, जिस की वजह से बहुत सी मिलों को अपनी शिफ्ट बन्द कर देनी पड़ी।

हाफिज महम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं अर्ज तो कर रहा हू कि मेरे पास इस तरह की इत्तला नहीं है, और मेरी इत्तला का जो सोर्स है हो सकता है वह सोर्स टेकनिकली और किसी की इत्तला के मुकाबले में मेरे नजदीक ज्यादा काबिले एतबार हो सकता है। यह मत समझिये कि यह मैं कोई आप के खिलाफ कह रहा हूं ? यह मेरा मतलब नहीं है। बल्कि मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट बैठी है, गवर्नमेंट को सब खबर है। गवर्नमेंट को सरकारी मुलाजिम खबर देते हैं जा कर। उन के पास से सारी खबर आती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि उस दिन मैं ने बतलाया था कि डी० वी० सी० उन को अपने यहां से बिजली देता

है और जो कमी थी उस वक्त उस के लिये वह तीन चार दिन के अन्दर बिजली दे रहा है उसी पावर हाउस को। इस तरीके से मेरे नजदीक वहां की पब्लिक को किसी किस्म की तकलीफ हो नहीं रही है। और जो शार्टेज होगी वह पूरी करनी है डी० वी० सी० से। वहां से बिजली जा रही है और आगे भी जायेगी, इसलिये इस के लिये फिक्र करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। गांवों को जो बिजली जाती है उस के मुताल्लिक मैं कुछ बतलाऊं आप को उस के पहले मैं बिजली की कीमत के मताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। एक बात साफ है और उस में कोई एख्तलाफ नहीं हो सकता है कि जैसे पानी की जरूरत है, अनाज की जरूरत है, वैसे ही बिजली की जरूरत है। वैसी ही बिजली की जरूरत आज सोसायटी के अन्दर पैदा हो गई है, और जिन को जरूरियाते जिन्दगी कहा जाता है, जो कि अनअवायडेबल हैं, उन में से यह एक चीज बन गई है। उस का होना हमारे दर्म्यान बहुत जरूरी है, और उसी के साथ साथ यह भी कि वह कम से कम कीमत में सब को मिलनी चाहिये। मैं इस का तरफदार हूं। मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि जो मेरे भाई तशरीफ रखते हैं उन का मालूम है सब कुछ। ऐग्रिकल्चर के लिये यू० पी० में जो बिजली देनी है उस की वह कीमत पूछ रहे थे। कीमत तो मेरे पास लिखी हुई भी होगी। लेकिन मैं एक खास बात उस की निस्बत अर्ज करूं कि ऐग्रिकल्चर को कम कीमत पर बिजली देने की वजह से यू० पी० हर साल २ करोड़ रुपये का टोटा उठाता है। अगर उन लोगों से पूरी कीमत वसूल की जाये तो २ करोड़ रु०, जो हमने टैक्स लगाये हैं वह न लगाना पड़ता। या २ करोड़ रु० और किसी काम आ जाता। पोजीशन तो यह है कि बिजली की कीमत कम हो, लेकिन कैसे कम हो ? इस का एक सवाल है। आज कल हिन्दुस्तान में दो सप्लायर्स हैं। एक तरफ वो खुद गवर्नमेंट हैं और एक तरफ लाइसेंसीज हैं। लाइसेंसी जो होगा जाहिर है कि वह अपनी रोजी कमाने के वास्ते बिजली बनायेगा। अब उस के लिये हम यह रिस्ट्रिक्ट कर दें कि वह इतनी दर पर ही बिजली बेचे तो यह उस के साथ सही मायनों में इंसाफ नहीं होगा। अलबत्ता हमारा ध्यान इस बात के लिये है कि बिजली सस्ती लोगों को मिले और इस के लिये जो कानून इस वक्त बिजली का रायज है उस के अन्दर हम ने बिजली बेचने वालो पर कंट्रोल लगाया हुआ है। उस के अन्दर लाइसेंसी और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड शामिल हैं और हम ने बंदिश लगाई हुई है कि वह इस से ज्यादा कीमत बिजली की नहीं ले सकेंगे। हम ने बिजली के बेचने में उन का मुनाफा मकर्रर कर दिया है। उस ऐक्ट के अन्दर बमुजिब बिजली का रेट उस से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता है। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का अधिकार दे दिया गया है कि अगर कोई शख्स इस किस्म की दरख्वास्त दे कि उसे महंगी दर पर बिजली मिली है तो सरकार उस की दरख्वास्त पर सुनवाई कर के जरूरी कदम उठा सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने मुझे इस किस्म की दरख्वास्तें दीं और मैं ने उस के ऊपर एक कमेटी बैठाई और उस को जांच करवाया। यह सारी मिनिस्ट्री उस की कीमत कंट्रोल करने के लिये आप के यहां मौजूद है। फिर भी एक बात माननी पड़ेगी और वह यह कि बिजली बनाई जाये उस के ऊपर जितना खर्चा हो उस खर्चे को वसूल किया जाये और उस के ऊपर कुछ और वसूल किया जाये बतौर मुनाफे के क्योंकि आखिर बिजली से रोजी भी तो उन्हें कमानी है। अगर हम इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को और लाइसेंसी को रखेंगे तो उन के लिये यह करना जरूरी होगा। अब मेरी समझ में तो बिजली की दर में कमी करना मुमकिन नहीं है लेकिन थोड़ी देर के लिये फर्ज कीजिये कि अगर मुमकिन हो तो आप मुझ को हटा दें लाइसेंसी को भी मौकूफ कर दें और जो

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड आप ने कायम कर रक्खा है उस को भी मौकूफ कर दें और डायरैक्ट यह बिजली का काम गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले ले तो भी एग्रीकल्चर और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ के वास्ते जब तक सबसिडी नहीं दी जायगी उस वक्त तक बिजली की कीमत कभी घट नहीं सकती है। आज भी हर एक स्टेट में एग्रीकलचर और स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ के लिये बमुकाबले डोमेस्टिक यूज के और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ के, बिजली की दर कम है गो ज्यादा है और मैं उसे मानता हूं कि जो कम है वह भी ज्यादा है और उस को और भी ज्यादा घटाया जाना चाहिये। अब यह बिजली की दर घटाना मुश्किल है। मुश्किल यह है कि मैं उस के वास्ते सबसिडी दूं और एक अरब रुपया हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली चलाने के वास्ते बांटूं और फिर वह तमाम रुपया मैं अपने मुल्क वालों से टैक्सों की शक्ल में वसूल करूं क्योंकि ऐसी तो चीज है नहीं कि हाफिज इब्राहीम का घर भरा पड़ा है जहां से कि रुपया मिल जायेगा। अब मैं उस के वास्ते अगर कोई टैक्सेशन के प्रपोजल ले कर आऊं तो क्या कोई मुझे उस को गलाने देगा ? . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : टैक्स मत लगाओ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अब टैक्स भी मत लगाओ और वह बिजली भी सस्ती दे दो तो यह तो जभी मुमकिन था जबकि यहां मुल्क में बादशाहत होती। वह बादशाहत के पुराने खयालात अभी तक लोगों के दिलों से गये नहीं हैं। वह बादशाहत के खयालात अभी तक यहां के इंसानों में से गये नहीं हैं। एक लोकतंत्री गवर्नमेंट का तसव्वुर उन के नजदीक नहीं है। अब आज बादशाहत तो हमारे यहां है नहीं हमारे यहां तो लोक राज है। लेकिन इस से यह मतलब हरगिज न लगाया जाय कि मैं बिजली की दर घटाना नहीं चाहता। मैं खुद इस कोशिश में हूं और तलाश में हूं कि बिजली सस्ती मिल सके और इस काम को करने के वास्ते एक कमेटी मैं ने बिठाई है। उन में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स भी हैं . . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : थोड़े हैं।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अब ज्यादा आदमी इकट्ठा करने से काम हमेशा खराब हो जाता है भले ही आप इस को सही समझें या गलत लेकिन है यह हकीकत। हम ने अपनी समझ से ढूंढ ढूंढ कर आदमी उस में रक्खे हैं। दो तो मेम्बर हैं एक मैं खुद हूं और एक मेरे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर उस में हैं। इस के अलावा पावर से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हमारे अफसरान और सेक्रेटरी साहब उस कमेटी में हैं। हम सब मिल कर उस काम को इस वक्त कर रहे हैं और इस तलाश में हैं

We are making genuine efforts in order to achieve this purpose. शायद यह मकसद पूरा हो जाय और हम इस कमेटी के जरिये समूचे देश में बिजली की रेट्स के बारे में जो एक युनिफर्मिटी पैदा करना चाहते हैं उस में हम कामयाब हो जायें। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कीमत है, बिहार में दूसरी कीमत है, बंगाल में कुछ कीमत है और पंजाब में जुदा ही कीमत है। हम इन रेट्स में एक युनिफार्मिटी लाना चाहते हैं। मौजूदा हालात ऐसे हैं जिन में यह युनिफार्मिटी पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। मेरे दोस्त एक ग्रेड सिस्टम का जिक्र कर रहे थे तो मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हम यह ग्रिड सिस्टम जारी कर रहे हैं। चूंकि आप ने उस की तजवीज यहां सुन ली है इसलिये मैं उस को अर्ज नहीं करती हूं। उस से एक फायदा अल्टीमेटली हो जाने की उम्मीद है कि उस के करने के बाद एक युनिफार्मिटी पैदा हो जायेगी। इस से बिजली की कीमत में युनिफार्मिटी पैदा हो सकती है। आज वह युनिफार्मिटी मौजूद नहीं है। मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर बिजली की मुख्तलिफ कीमतें हैं। लेकिन कमेटी इस की तलाश में है और इस

बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि एग्रीकलचर ग्रौर स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते बिजली की दर सस्ती की जा सके। कमेटी ग्रपना काम कर रही है ग्रौर जो नतीजा होगा वह मैं हाउस के सामने पेश करूंगा ग्रौर हाउस को मैं बतलाऊंगा कि उस के मुताल्लिक क्या कुछ हो सकता है ।

रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम हमारे यहां हो रहा है। एक बात मैं पहले कहे देता हूं कि जिस रफ्तार से वह काम हो रहा है, मालूम नहीं मेरे बाद कितनी नसलें इंसानों की गुजरेंगी जब कभी ग्रागे चल कर हिन्दुस्तान के सब गांवो में बिजली ग्रायेगी। जहां तक उस की रफ्तार का ताल्लुक है मैं खुद मानता हूं कि वह तेज नहीं है . . .

श्री त्यागी : यही ग्रफसोस है । यह तो बिजली की रफ्तार से चलनी चाहिए थी ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : लेकिन बिजली की रफ्तार पर चलने के वास्ते जो कुछ करना चाहिए वह मेरे भाई करते नहीं हैं । मुझे बिजली की रफ्तार पर चलवा दो फिर देखना कि मैं क्या करके दिखाता हूं । मैं तो बाजीगर हूं ।

पहले प्लान में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की कमी थी । पहले प्लान के शुरू में हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में २६३१ गांवों में बिजली थी । पहले प्लान के खात्मे पर ग्रौर जब दूसरा प्लान शुरू हुग्रा तो ८४८८ गांवों में बिजली हो गई । सेकेंड प्लान के दौरान में हमने देखा कि १७१८२ गांवों में बिजली लग गई जब कि सेकेंड प्लान का टारगेट १५०४६ ही था । जिस हिसाब से यह काम हो रहा है ग्रौर रिसोर्सेज की एवेलेबिलिटी को देखते हुए मैं इस रफ्तार को कम नहीं समझता । मगर ग्रौर बुरी नहीं समझता मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि रफ्तार वही कायम रहे । मैं रफ्तार में तेजी देखना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि दोनों ही काम हों । रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए ज्यादा रुपया लगे । उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि यह एग्रीकल्चर ग्रौर स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते बिजली के रेट में कमी हो । यह दोनों काम साथ साथ होने चाहिए ग्रौर हम इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Muhammed Elias *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has advised the hon. Member to contact him. Then he will explain.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I am not talking about that. I want to ask a question about another thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can ask that when he goes to see the hon. Minister.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I want to know whether the DVC Act will be amended and the DVC will be re-organised or not. That is my question.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I told one thing, through you, to the hon. Member. Not only that question, but anything which we wants to say or to speak on, about the DVC or anything, I am prepared to hear him, have a talk with him, hear his ideas and consider them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I desired to put any cut motions to vote separately?

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I shall put all the cut motions to vote.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

[Mr. Dy. Speaker]

the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64, 65, 66, 127 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed.*].

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 66—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,26,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,87,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Naga Hills—Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment durin gthe year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to place before the House the Demands on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs. At this stage, I shall endeavour only to make some preliminary remarks. Perhaps, at a later stage, I shall be in a better position to deal with remarks or criticisms of hon. Members.

15.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The External Affairs Ministry is a Ministry which not only deals in a sense with the world at large, in so far as India is concerned, and as such it is inevitably involved in many of the world problems, and it is involved during a period when the dynamic of change and history is working at an unusually fast pace. The burden on the External Affairs Ministry, not merely of carrying on the routine administration of a great department of this Government but of facing novel problems, is very considerable. I should like that fact to be kept in mind by hon. Members not in excuse of any error, but because, to understand the problems that face us, some kind of a wide and large-scale view

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

has to be taken. Naturally, there may be much in the working of the Ministry which may be criticised; errors may have been committed, but the big picture has to be seen to understand it in its full context.

The Ministry's work has grown considerably and it goes on growing. It grows because of various reasons. One, of course, is that more and more countries become independent—it is a happy development—and we have to face the problems of our representation there and their representation here, more particularly, from the countries of Africa newly independent, but it grows more especially because the problems facing the world become more intricate and more difficult.

The biggest problem of all that we have in the world today is that of disarmament, and it affects us chiefly because it affects the world, not because it directly affects us so much. And also, merely because of our size and various reasons which make our country rather important, relatively speaking, we have to play a part in many matters which otherwise perhaps we might not have played.

I should like, therefore, first of all, this House to consider and keep in mind this larger scheme of things in the world in which the External Affairs Ministry is functioning, and judge of our broad policy accordingly, whether it is correct or not, whether it has succeeded or has not measured up to what we hoped for it.

Speaking for myself—I may be partial, perhaps, to something with which I have been connected for so long,—I think that in spite of the great difficulties which the world has faced, and which we have faced, the broad policy followed by us in external affairs has justified itself to a tremendous degree. In fact, even those, many of those, who criticised it have begun to appreciate its rightness and its justification. By a mere test of numbers, at the time when we talked about our being a non-aligned nation and not lining up with military blocs and powers, when we began saying so, there was hardly any other country which said so, or which acted on those lines; today, I could not exactly give the number, but I think it goes into the twenties or perhaps more, and what is more so is that the great countries which themselves are aligned or are parts of military blocks themselves appreciate,— and say so,—the value of a country like India being unaligned.

Here is a simple case, topical case in point. There is Laos, which is one of the problems of today, and where difficulties have arisen in the past few years because of pressures exercised on the Government of Laos to throw its weight on the side of one military bloc or alliance and not to remain totally unaligned, or neutral, if you like. Today, every party recognises including the very people who are leaders of those big blocs that the only future for Laos is as a neutral country, and it is because of that recognition that it may be said that there is some hope of the question of Laos being settled in a peaceful way; I only say, hope; nobody can be certain yet, because there are so many hurdles in the way. So, generally speaking, not only has this broad policy which India has followed met with recognition and appreciation, but there is a feeling even among those who follow different policies that this serves the world in many ways, and it is peculiarly fitted for India. That is the broad approach to this problem.

Then, if we look at the actual state of the world, we have to realise two or three things ,first of all, that in external affairs, we have to deal with not only a changing concept, but with, if I may say so, history being written or acted, which will be written later. It is a dynamic process

that is going on all over the world. Of course, even in our internal affairs, that phrase may be used, but more so in our external world. That is happening and it is happening at a stage when it is difficult, more difficult than perhaps previously, to forecast the future. New forces are at play, and a new dynamic is in action. Who could have said even twelve months ago or two years ago of the changes in Africa, tremendously rapid changes in Africa? Who can say what the new developments in nuclear weapons may bring, war or peace, or what the result may be? All these are factors which bring in not only a measure of uncertainty, great uncertainty, but at the same time consequences which may be extreme in their character. So even though we may look ahead and try to forecast the future, as one always tries to do, the actual facts which help one to forecast it are very limited and the uncertain factors are far more.

Of course, in the ultimate analysis so far as any country's future is concerned, it depends principally on itself, on its own strength and ability, and partly on the rest of the world. Both factors play their role. Therefore, whether they are external affairs or internal matters, the first thing we have to think of is to build up our own nation, build up its economy, build up the general condition of its people, so that it may meet any problem with confidence. That, of course, is always the basic position. But even in building that up, much depends on what one does, apart from the economic aspect which will now come before the House again and again—our Five Year Plans and the rest—how one does it and what kind of relations it develops with the rest of the world. Does it develop friendly relations, broadly speaking, or at any rate, does it succeed in avoiding hostilities and enmities with other countries—which is important, because they come in the way? We may well say that at the present moment, in many ways we are peculiarly fortunate in having the goodwill and the friendship of many of the countries of the world, certainly of the two super Powers, as they are called, the United States of America and the Soviet Union. I think I can say with confidence that our relations are not merely correct, as they are, but friendly, which is perhaps surprising to many people, because these two great countries themselves have not been in the past at all friendly to each other; in fact, they are the heads of great coalitions and great power blocs.

And so it is no mean achievement to carry on our policy, our independent policy, and at the same time have the goodwill and understanding of these two great countries, not agreeing with them always in what they do. But both our integrity of purpose and the means that we employ in carrying it out have impressed these countries, and therefore, what we say—they may accept it or not—carries weight with them. They consider it fully.

That applies to other countries too. In fact, the only two countries to which that does not fully apply are the great People's Republic of China and Pakistan. So far as Pakistan is concerned, again our troubles are not new ones. I believe that as between the people of India and the people of Pakistan, there is very little ill-will left. But it is true that on the governmental level, there are problems which have not been solved and they create friction from time to time.

So far as China is concerned, the House knows well how recent developments have created a gulf, a wide gulf, between our relations. We have felt strongly about it and the House has also felt strongly about it. Nevertheless, we have tried to avoid, in so far as we can, taking any steps which may create unbridgeable chasms between these two countries. We have to look as I said in this dynamic of history not only to the to the present but to the future; and

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

the future of the two countries who are neighbours to each other like India and China, two countries with vast populations, is of the highest importance to both these countries and to the world.

So we have tried to steer a middle course between our strong resentment and the steps we actually take in this connection, and not allow ourselves merely in anger to do something which may create further problems and difficulties. Broadly speaking, our attitude has been to strengthen ourselves to prepare for any contingency and not in the slightest to give in in any matter which we consider important.

Some hon. Members have sometimes criticised us, because they feel strongly abut these matters, and asked why we have not taken stronger action. The answer to them would be, first of all, that one takes strong action when other actions are all precluded, and when one is prepared for the strong action. It would not be wise to talk about strong action where one cannot take it with any effect. But the further answer to them would be that when the consequences are so vast and far-reaching, one does not jump into that type of action unless there is absolutely no other way left.

What other actions that we have taken in regard to this matter—for instance, the reference of this to officials who produced an official report which was distributed here—were first of all in the nature of strengthening our position before everybody, before the world, certainly before the Chinese Government and people also, and preventing anything from happening which might weaken our position, holding on, because the mere holding on is a matter of strength—it is not a question of weakness—and it creates results. To think that you can only create results or achieve something by pure warfare is not correct. Warfare, of course, does produce results, good or bad, but the mere holding on of a position strongly without giving in, a right position, produces a certain continuing result; and I do not rule it out, although it may seem difficult today, that the strength and correctness of our position may dawn on the Chinese Government's mind. I certainly do not rule it out. If so, I am going to try my best and see that it is appreciated by them and they realise that they have done a wrong thing from which they should withdraw.

The report that our officials have produced which many Members may have read—and many have complimented them—is itself a sign of patient, hard work on behalf of some of our officials, more especially the historical section of the External Affairs Ministry.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): It could have been done long ago.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry our people are not quite so capable of doing these things as the hon. Member who made this interjection. Some other people who are very eminent in history and other things have complimented them, in doing it as they have done it and when they have done it. It is a matter in which I do not wish to enter into an argument.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He also appreciates it in his heart of hearts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It required a tremendous deal of research. Of course, it might have been done long ago. As I said on another occasion, even what we have produced now is the result of years of research, before this Chinese trouble came. Therefore, it was not suddenly done; it was being done throughout these years, not at this pace of course; the pace became faster afterwards. But all this time our historical section since it was founded has, in fact, been preparing these in innumerable notes that have been exchanged for

the last ten years, plenty of notes on this very issue as to what might come. But then it had to function with greater speed when this occurred.

16 hrs.

What I am veturing to place before the House in a few words is, I want the House to consider this question in this broad scope in this world which is ever near to war and tries to avoid it.. It is in this scope I should like them to consider the other refugees. It is not normally a problem which is in a somewhat different level and yet which has dogged our foot-steps all these years; or our sending forces to the Congo; or our getting entangled perhaps in the Laos situation—we were entangled long ago, it is not a new thing. Of course, these are different facets of this ever-changing world and difficult world.

Even the greatest powers in the world like the United States or the Soviet Union are constantly considering what action they should take in regard to a particular matter. Not even the greatest power can control or issue commands to the rest of the world: they have to adapt themselves to circumstances. And surely even if we are capable of doing so, which we are not, of ordering the world about, it would be an unfortunate day when any country aims at ordering the world about.

Now, Sir, sometimes it is said today, some people feel that lately we have perhaps been changing our broad policy. I should like them to examine this matter a little more deeply and they will find that the changes have often come in the policy of other countries, not ours. Not that this is a virtue, but I am merely stating that there has been a consistency in the broad policies we have pursued, and we have not changed basically. We have adapted them to circumstances. There have been changes in the policies of other countries which sometimes have brought them nearer to us.

If I may say so with all respect, take the policy of the United States of America. Undoubtedly, under the new administration there has been a marked change, a change which, if I may say so with all respect, we appreciate greatly and which has brought their policies nearer to our policies.

I would not object to changing my policy if it is for the good. But broadly speaking, it is our policy which is being accepted by other countries as the correct policy.

So, far the present I do not wish to say anything more except to point out that we in the External Affairs Ministry are constantly dealing with this dynamic of history in a changing world and in a changing India and in circumstances which are without parallel in history. And we do not get much help from the past in trying to unravel the future. The Ministry has had all kinds of new duties assigned to it, new problems. We deal with the problem of Tibetan refugees. It is not normally a problem of external affairs, but we do deal with that problem. We deal with other problems also which are not external affairs exactly. But they have been connected by historical process, and we shall continue to deal with them. And I hope that this House will individually and severally give its approval to these broad policies that we have been pursuing and which have met, I suggest with all respect, with very considerable success in this difficult world of ours.

We cannot have it all our way; nor is it very fitting for us all the time, because the world does not go our way, to sit down like spoilt children and cry about it. It is not suitable for a grown up or mature nation: it is rather an act of immaturity. That does not mean that we do not make mistakes. Of course, and we shall be happy for those mistakes to be pointed out, so that we may correct them.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

I commend these Demands for the acceptance of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We are not sitting up to 7 o'clock. So, why not we start off with non-official business immediately? The hon. Member may speak on Monday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th March, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th March, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

16.06 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* DEVNAGARI AS COMMON SCRIPT FOR ALL REGIONAL LANGUAGES—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now sume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 17th March, 1961, namely:—

> "This House is of opinion that Devnagri be adopted as a common script for all regional languages in order to bring them closer to each other."

Out of 1 hour and 45 minutes allotted for the discussion of this Resolution, 1 hour and 30 minutes have already been taken up. Shri E. V. K. Sampath may continue his speech.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear hon. Members one by one. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर एक घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : मैं भी मांग करता हूं कि कम से कम एक घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने भी कहा था कि अगर बहुत से सदस्य इस पर बोलने के लिए इच्छुक होंगे तो इसका समय बढ़ा दिया जायगा ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I want to submit now that the Members of Parliament are practically getting tired of sitting up to 7 o'clock. It is really very hard. Whether you extend the time or not, you may take this also into account that to sit up to 7 o'clock is not possible.

Mr. Speaker: We are not sitting up to 7 o'clock today. That is why I started non-official business immediately after the Prime Minister's speech. We will conclude at 6·30.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The time for this resolution may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the desire of the House that the time for this Resolution be extended by one hour?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We have always been demanding that the time of Private Members should not be curtailed. Normally, we would have started at 3·30 and would have continued for 2½ hours.

Mr. Speaker: We have already started. It is about 6 minutes past 4. I have already called upon the Deputy-Speaker to move his motion. So, the work has started practically at four. If the hon. lady Member wants 5 minutes more, I am prepared to sit. But, it does not matter.

So far as this Resolution is concerned, we will have one more hour. There will be time for the other Resolution to be moved. Shri Sampath who was in possession of the House may continue his speech.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal) *began addressing the House in Tamil.*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can speak in English. (*Interruption*).

I may inform hon. Members that both Hindi and English are the official languages now. Any hon. Member who is not able to express himself either in Hindi or in English will be permitted to speak in his mother-tongue in which case the entire speech would not be reported. We have not got the facilities for reporting. The hon. Member must submit in advance a summary of his speech in English or Hindi for incorporation in the official report. I believe the other day he started in English. Therefore, he will continue in English.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The other day he merely mentioned, 'Mr. Speaker'. That was all.

Mr. Speaker: 'Mr. Speaker' is English. 'Speaker avergale' is Tamil. Yes; he can give a summary of his speech in English later on.

He may speak in Tamil.

If he wants other hon. Members to follow what he says, he would speak in English. (*Interruption*).

After Shri Sampath spoke a sentence in Tamil—

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): On a point of order, Sir...***(*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sampath: May I refer him to the *Directions by the Speaker*—page 59?

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Speaker, as you have said, if an hon. Member is illiterate so far as Hindi or English is concerned....

Shri Sampath: What does he mean by 'illiterate'?

Shri Khadilkar: In this House, we are supposed to understand each other and then debate a subject. If a Member speaks in a language which is absolutely unintelligible, what is the contribution that he is making to the debate?

Mr. Speaker: I will answer the point of order......(*Interruptions.*)

Order, order. Hon. Members go on deciding the point of order themselves. Hon. Members will see that no qualifications have been imposed for membership of this House. It is not a qualification for membership in this House that an hon. Member must know either Hindi or English. Any person is qualified to be a Member here: only he should be a citizen of India.

There is the provision in the Constitution that if a person is not able to express himself either in English or in Hindi, which are the official languages, he can speak in his own mother tongue, that is, a regional language; if he does so, he has to sumbit a copy of his speech for being incorporated in the proceedings. It is for the hon. Member to decide There may be some people who know some English. Many of our friends may know some Hindi. If they are asked to speak in Hindi and express themselves correct-

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Speaker]

ly, it may not be possible for them to do so. I can also speak in Hindi but not on every subject. I cannot speak in Hindi except on some subjects about which I am trying to specialise. Therefore, it is for him to decide as to whether he can properly express himself upon a particular matter in Hindi or English or in his own mother tongue. I give that freedom to all hon. Members and I am not going to impose any restrictions.

But I reserve my judgement on this question: if constantly I have heard an hon. Member in the House speaking in English without any difficulty or in Hindi without any difficulty, I will allow him with very great hesitation to speak in any other language. But then, I must also be satisfied. I am satisfied that Shri Sampath will express himself better in his mother tongue.

Shri Khadilkar: ....* * * (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been guiding the House most correctly. May I make this plea that it is a very serious thing to make such disrespectful and discourteous references to other languages as Shri Khadilkar has done? We are proud that we have fourteen languages and they have a right to be heard in this House. I plead, Sir, that the words*** may be expunged because they mean disrespect to Tamil?

Mr. Speaker: I did not hear what he said. Let the Official Reporter read out what Shri Khadilkar said.

(*Thereupon the Official Reporter read out the portion*).

This will be expunged as also his earlier remarks. After I gave a ruling, he raised a point of order. There is no substance in the point of order. It is not a matter which has been decided only for today. As a matter of fact, one hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh from Srikakulam—I know—was unable to speak in English or Hindi. Sometime ago, an hon. Member from Bengal made a similar request. Therefore all hon. Members who are not able to express themselves, and who, in the opinion of the Speaker have not been able to express themselves in either English or Hindi, will be allowed to speak in any one of the fourteen languages. One language is as good as any other language. I am not prepared to underrate any. Will the hon. Member withdraw his statement?

Shri Khadilkar: I withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: That will be expunged. Already there is so much of linguistic controversy and so much of misunderstanding between one section and another. I do not want that from this House anything should go out to the country, which will create more disturbance and more misunderstanding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, if Shri Khadilkar could change from this party to that party, people can change their language.

Shri Khadilkar: That is uncharitable.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: We are in favour of Tamil (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members must also try to learn one of the South Indian languages. There ought not to be only one-way traffic. Why not hon. Members also learn one of the South Indian languages? (*Interruptions.*)

Tamil is claimed to be a nice language and as old as Sanskrit.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : हम तो चाहते हैं कि हमको दक्षिणी भाषायें सुनने के और भी मौके मिलें। जब ऐसे मौके मिलेंगे, तो फिर हम उनको पढ़ने की कोशिश भी करेंगे।

*** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नाथ पाई : आज प्रारम्भ हुआ है ।

Shri Sampath: *spoke in Tamil.*

**(Translation of the Tamil speech is given below):

Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak in my mother-tongue, Tamil, particularly on this occasion when we are discussing a Resolution that seeks to offer a solution to the language issue of India. I have been for the past few years hearing patiently speeches made in Hindi and Urdu without understanding even a word. I remember when once an hon. Member was speaking in Hindi he was referring to Tamilnad quite often. I requested him to say at least that portion in English, so that I could understand, but he who knows English as well as Hindi refused to say it in English. I simply wanted to "inflict" the same kind of treatment on them so that they might realise the plight of non-Hindi speaking Members hearing Hindi speeches. Even now, we see in this House how agitated they become to see a language other than Hindi spoken in the Parliament.

In this context, I wish to say when the demand for a separate State in the South was first raised. It was when, in 1938, Mr. C. R. formed the first Congress Ministry in Tamilnad and introduced compulsory Hindi in schools the demand for a separate sovereign Tamilnad was put forward by the people of Tamilnad. From that day nothing has happened to assuge the fears and doubts of the Tamil people regarding the domination of Hindi, but on the other hand, much has been done by the Hindi chauvinists to aggravate them further.

In European history, there had been many instances where domination by one language group over another by virtue of their political power was attempted, but those attempts never succeeded. I wish to sound a note of warning to the Hindi chauvinists that similarly their attempts to build a Hindi imperialism will also meet with failure. As fanaticism with regard to Hindi mounts here in the North, so also the spirit of resistence is growing stronger and stronger in the non-Hindi-speaking areas. As such, it is clearly evident that this move, although it has an innocuous look of dealing with some academic question, is a political one. The presence of the hon. Home Minister to take part in the discussion instead of the Education Minister further clearly shows the politics behind this move.

I do not know whether the Mover of this Resolution has any knowledge about the ancient and glorious history of Tamil culture and language. If he had known something about it, he would not have dared to prescribe a script for Tamil.

In the end, I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude for your considered ruling, allowing me to speak in my language. Nay, Sir, you have earned the praise of 40 million Tamilians.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य क्या कह रहे हैं । चूंकि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का मूल प्रस्तावक हूं इसलिये अन्त में मुझे इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर भी देना है । मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ भी कहा है उसका अनुवाद अवश्य कर दिया जाय क्योंकि उन्होंने मेरा नाम भी लिया है और मैं जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा उसे समझ नहीं पाया हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में मैंने माननीय सदस्य से कहा है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी अपने भाषण की समरी भेज दें । समरी मैं मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को पास कर दूंगा । उसको देख कर वे जवाब दे सकते हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I may be allowed half a minute. I would like to say this:

** ** **

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I do not want any fun and frolic like this. This portion will be deleted: it would not apepar in the records. This is not a matter for mere frolic here. I allowed the hon. Member to speak, but what is the meaning of this?

Shri Tyagi: I have just got it translated so that he could follow me.

Mr. Speaker: It is very wrong. It will not form part of the proceedings.

Shri Tyagi: May I say it in English?

Mr. Speaker: I would request him to withdraw those remarks with an apology to this House.

Shri Tyagi: I apologise to you without any reservation. You are quite right and I think your ruling is quite right. But my submission is, if I want to reply or to appreciate, I must have some substance of his speech.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it in the manner in which I know Hindi. The same question was put to me by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He is the hon. Member who has moved the resolution and he says he has got the right to reply. It is only when Shri Tyagi has a turn to speak that he need answer. Otherwise, he would not be in the same position as Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who has got the right to reply. I told him, I will pass an extract in English of the speech delivered by Shri Sampath and if Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is not able to follow English fully, I shall even give a translation in Hindi. Shri Sampath has undertaken to give a summary of his speech to me. In view of that, Shri Tyagi has absolutely no point.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): We are feeling the same difficulty when a Hindi speech is going on. Either there must be a simultaneous translation or some substance should be given to us. I have felt it for the last four years. We are not able to follow what are called Hindi speeches, but which are really Urdu speeches. I have taken objection to that.

Mr. Speaker: He need not bring in a controversy between Urdu and Hindi. Hindi is the official language, but I know hon. Members from West Bengal, Madras and Orissa are not able to follow and comprehend the speeches in Hindi. But Hindi is the official language. Therefore, I have been taking steps to instal simultaneous translation in this House as early as possible. I have talked to the hon. Finance Minister. He said he will have a talk with the Prime Minister. I am also negotiating with the companies to instal it as quickly as possible. I shall try to do so, God willing, before the next term starts.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this resolution coming before the House possibly with the intention of unifying the country with one script for all languages, I am sorry to say, will produce a contrary effect. It has produced a contrary effect. My friend, Shri Sampath, treated this House to a very good speech in Tamil which unfortunately many hon. Members would not have understood, because they do not know Tamil; they would not have understood the force of his arguments. But his intention has been perhaps to take this opportunity just to make the others feel how we would feel when we do not know the language. That has been the effect of his speech here.

I would have understood it if a Member does not know English and he speaks in Tamil. But Shri Sampath knows English; nevertheless he thought it fit to speak in Tamil. Simply for the reason that he was agitated perhaps. As he pointed out, Hindi which was accepted by the Constitution, was

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

opposed in Madras, because there was an element of compulsion in it. That was a handle for some people to start an agitation of opposition. An organisation lives in the name of that opposition and grows only through that. The right policies of our Prime Minister and the moderation which has set in in recent times has alleviated that wound considerably. But now this introduction of one script for all languages will give a plan for the people to agitate in the south; instead of calling it Hindi imperialism, they are going to call it Nagari imperialism. I would beg of hon. Members to see whether we should give opportunity for such agitations in this country when we are already beset with linguistic divisions and the consequential linguistic fanaticism that has grown in this country. Every day we hear from the States in free India, which is considered to be one country, complaints that people are not safe and secure, there is the problem of majority and minority communities. Having that background in mind, can we, as responsible Members of Parliament, endorse this Resolution? Whatever might be the intention of the hon. Member, can it be practically applied today in the present day conditions of India?

The difficulty for a Member is not to learn a language so much as to learn a new script. I would suggest —in fact, I have already suggested it in a committee—that if you want Hindi to be brought in much quicker, the easier method is to publish Hindi books in all the scripts of India. Thereby, the spoken Hindi will go in this country, people will understand each other a little better than what they do today and, in the process, a little more of Hindi will be learnt. Ultimately, if they learn the Nagari script and the Nagari script takes root and becomes a common script as an inevitable consequence of some step, it is a different matter. But to tell the people of this country, when we have got 14 languages and 14 different scripts, to adopt the Devanagari script as the only script is not fair. Here I may say that in our neighbouring country, Ceylon, there is a great crisis developing and racial and linguistic disturbances are going on, although they have got only two languages in that country. We have, on the other hand, got 14 languages. We have not allowed the issue to reach such a stage because of our policy.

If the language is the spirit, the script is the flesh and blood. If you analyse the scripts of India, you will find that Tamil script has the minimum letters and an easy-flowing style, which is not available in the north Indian languages, which have got the Devanagari script or some derivative of the Devanagari script Tamil and Malayalam have got a prticular type of script which is not akin to Nagari. Then, we have got so many volumes in *olai* leaves (palm leaves) and many books. Do you think you are going to destroy the whole thing and switch over to another script? It will result in a lot of heart-burning. Why create doubt, suspicion and apprehension in the minds of the people that you are trying to take away something which they cherish?

In our approach to the language problem we should be rather more careful than even in other matters. Matters of development here or there, matters of priorities here or there, would not affect people so much as the language problem. The language problem will affect the village people and will go into the root of the country, everywhere. It is easy to excite the people through some approaches and everybody is resorting to the communal approach, caste approach and the linguistic approach, because everybody knows this is the only easiest approach for them to agitate, and to agitate the minds of the people.

You might be wondering why the people of Tamil Nad take great ex-

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

ception to this question of Hindi, which is not seen in any other part of the country. Even in the South Indian languages, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada have got a large content of Sanskrit; Tamil has got the least content of it, and that too by association and impact and not by derivation. Now, as a counter-action to the forces which are trying to introduce or impose Hindi, the people in Tamil Nad, the *pandits* there, they are trying to remove even the few Sanskrit words which are there and revive in their place old Tamil words which would have been there or coin new Tamil words which may be unintelligible even to them. Here is the spirit of retaliation, the spirit of opposition created by some wrong policies somewhere, whoever may be responsible for it. We may think that it is not the Minister who is doing it, but whatever is done in Parliament and is reported, has got a reflection on the people and they react to it. So, should we from here act in a manner which will have a bad reaction is another problem.

Shri Vinobhaji was in the South and said manythings about Tamil. "I am proud of my language. My people will do anything to retain it and will face any consequences not to lose it, not because we are fanatics but because it is our ancient language which our great men have developed and passed on to us." This is what Venobhaji said in Tinnevelli in a public meeting. "There are some languages which are ancient like Sanskrit, Greek and Latin, but not modern and current. There are languages that are current like English, but they are not as ancient as Sanskrit or Latin or Greek." He complimented the people of Tamil-and who have got a language as ancient as Sanskrit or any other foreign language, and as current and modern as modern English. He complimented us and said, "You have got a message, a responsibility, a duty by the country. A people who have continued to retain the currency of a language for thousands and thousands of years have got something in them which they should be proud of, should retain and make use of. You have got a message and duty by the country."

An Hon. Member: We are not on the question of language but on the question of a script.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I told you that we are as much concerned about the script as about the language. What is a man without the body? The script is the body and the language is the soul. Let him understand it.

Then, I would submit another thing. Some new type of printing was being resorted to. They wanted to make some minor changes in Tamil letters. One or two papers adopted it, but many have not adopted it. They refused to adopt it. When they are not willing to have minor changes in the Tamil script itself, to go and tell them that you will have to adopt a common language for all purposes......

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Common script.

Shri Thanu Pillai: If somebody would teach me Hindi in the Tamil script, I would be able to pick it up. It will be easy. But to ask me to learn a script is a most difficult thing. Over the question of script, there is yet another school which wants to have the Roman script for Hindi. Roman Script Urdu is the language which is being used in the military. I hope it is being continued. But there are various views and opinions on this question. Let us not add to the complication which is already existing in the country by an approach the seriousness of which has not been well understood.

I only submit that it is not a timely placed resolution. Till Nagari takes root as a common script, the wise thing is not to press for it or ask for it. Wait for the day when Hindi will become the common language of India. If in the process of that unification of

Hindi in Nagari script people acquire knowledge of the Nagari script and adopt it, we are not going to have any objection. But, otherwise, it will create complications. I request hon. Members that this resolution should be negatived.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the intention of the hon. Member for moving this resolution is quite laudable. But as has been pointed out by most of the hon. Members, it is a most inopportune resolution at this time. Considering the temper and feeling in the different States in the country, I think the best thing that he can do now is to withdraw the resolution; otherwise, it will surely be defeated. I expect that he does not want his resolution to be defeated.

That is from the point of view of the present feeling in the country, but apart from that there is some other consideration also. I think if common script is ever to be devised by India, that should be a script which is scientifically suitable for modern mechanical use. The Nagari script is not quite good for that. Some of the vowel signs go above the line and some hang down below just like a tail. That is the difficulty for the Bengali script also. It is not peculiar to the Nagari script.

Mr. Speaker: The point is simple. Anyhow Devanagari script is there for Hindi which is the official language. Hindi in Devanagari script is provided for in the Constitution. Therefore we need not go into the question whether the Devanagari script is suitable or not suitable. The only point to consider is whether other languages also must be in that script or not

Shri A. C. Guha: If they have to change their prevalent script and adopted a particular new script, they must see that that script is suitable for the present day mechanical use.

Mr. Speaker: Devanagari script has come to stay. It is the script used for Hindi under the Constitution. We cannot escape it.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Constitution has undergone eight changes and eight amendments. I think it may undergo many more amendments in the near future. There should not be any difficulty about that.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is whether other scripts should remain or not.

Shri A. C. Guha: Anyhow, I am not one of those who believe that there is any sanctity attached to a particular provision of the Constitution—it may be changed—or any sanctity attached to any particular type of script. The script also may change. After all, what is the Devangari script? has it not changed through centuries and through ages? It has started from the Kharoshti and Brahmi script and through the ages, it has been changing.

Mr. Speaker: There is no such thing before the House. All that I wanted to say was that there was no resolution that even for Hindi Devanagari script should be abandoned. There is no such resolution. The Constition stands as it is, and, therefore, the only question is whether when once we learn Devanagari script for Hindi language which is the official language of the Union, it would not be feasible to have one script, or whether we should have so many scripts. That is the simple point.

Shri Thanu Pillai said that there was some sanctity attached to the script, that the script was the very body of a language, that there was sentiment about it and so on.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is sentiment, but not sanctity. But the script has been changing. There is only sentiment; there is some difference between sentiment and sanctity.

Moreover, if ever there is any move in the direction of reforming or evolv-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

ing a common script, then we should also think of some other countries outside India, because the Indian alphabet is in use also in Ceylon, in Burma, in Nepal, in Tibet, in Siam, in Cambodia and in Pakistan also. We should have to take in that case the example of the present Latin script. Only three or four decades ago, the German language was written in the Gothic script, but they have themselves adopted the Latin or Roman script, and it is now written in the Latin or Roman script or whatever you may like to call it. So, when we make a common effort to evolve a scientific script, we must also see that the other States in India and the other linguistic groups and also our neighbouring countries which use the Indian alphabet—it may be that their scripts are different, but I think they use the Indian alphabet—also become participants in evolving a common script for all those languages which use the Indian alphabet.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee stated the other day:

> "I know very well that the Nagari script is, phonetically speaking, very nearly perfect and it is most scientifically constructed......

I think he must have meant the Indian alphabet. I admit that that is phonetically perfect, but the script has nothing to do with any phonetics. I think from the point of view of phonetics, the Indian alphabet is quite perfect, more perfect than any other alphabet in the world, but from the point of view of script, I think that the Indian script is somewhat defective, particularly for the modern-day-use. So, if a common effort is to be made, we should make a common effort to evolve a script which may be acceptable to all the language groups; and the initiative should come from the other language groups rather than from the Hindi language group.

Mr. Speaker: How long does the hon. Minister want to speak?

Shri Datar: About half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: We have allowed only one hour more for this.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall conclude in two or three minutes.

Another point that I should like to say in this respect is about the Bengali language. The Bengali script is used, and the Bengali literature is in use also in East Bengal, in Pakistan. We would not surely like that our language should be bifurcated into two divisions because of this script difficulty. Surely, Bengal would not like one script for the West Bengal and another script for East Bengal.

So, the hon. Mover should consider all these things and appreciate the difficulties in evolving a common script at the present moment, particularly at this moment, when in India, language has become a factor of disintegration and disunity instead of being, as it ought to be, a factor for unification and integration. So, I would humbly request the Hindi enthusiasts to go slow in this matter. If they try to force the pace, the progress will rather be retarded and there will be more disintegration and more disunity among the different language groups.

Considering all these points of view, I hope the hon. Mover will withdraw this Resolution and leave it to the better sense of the nation. I expect some day the nation will realise the utility of having a common script scientifically adapted to and suitable for modern mechanical use for which the script is meant.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है, उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए माननीय सदस्य, श्री सम्पत, अपनी भाषा में बोले और इस पर हाउस में कुछ आवाज उठीं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा विचार है—और आपने भी यही राय दी है—कि जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर अपनी भाषा में बोलना चाहें, उनको

ऐसा करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। जब हम में से कुछ माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, तो दक्षिण के भाई हिन्दी अच्छी तरह न जानने पर भी उसको समझने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। इसी प्रकार यदि यहां पर दक्षिणी भाषाओं में भाषण सुनने का हम लोगों को मौका मिलेगा, तो हम उसको समझने का प्रयत्न करेंगे और फिर उनको सीखने और पढ़ने की रुचि भी पैदा होगी। सदन में यह दूसरा या तीसरा अवसर है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने दक्षिणी भाषाओं में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं।

Shri Sampath: May I know what the hon. Member wants to say regarding me?

Mr. Speaker: He need not know.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): He is supporting the hon. Member.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I welcome his speech, but not the spirit of it.

मैंने कोई आपत्ति नहीं की, मैंने वेलकम किया है, स्वागत किया है।

अगर माननीय सदस्य की भाषा को देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में लिख दिया जाता, तो यह तो ठीक है कि हम उसको समझ न पाते, लेकिन उसको पढ़ अवश्य लेते। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैं एक दफा वर्धा में गया था। वहां पर जर्मनी का एक लीडर आया हुआ था, जो अंधा हो गया था और पढ़ नहीं सकता था। उसको रोमन स्क्रिप्ट में कुछ पढ़ने को दिया गया, जिसकी भाषा तो जर्मन थी, लेकिन लिखा हुआ रोमन स्क्रिप्ट में था। मैं ने उसको कहा कि मैं आपकी हैल्प कर सकता हूं। मेरे शब्दों का उच्चारण ठीक न रहा होगा, लेकिन फिर भी मैं उसको पढ़ पाया और इस तरह उसकी मदद कर सका एक कामन स्क्रिप्ट होने के कारण।

मैं अधिक न कह कर शास्त्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि अभी इस प्रस्ताव को लाने का समय नहीं आया था। देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट मे हिन्दी को राष्ट्र की भाषा माना जा चुका है। हिन्दी का प्रचार हो रहा है। पन्द्रह वर्षों में हिन्दी राजभाषा होने वाली थी, लेकिन वह अवधि अब आगे बढ़ गई है फिर भी हिन्दी का प्रचार धीरे धीरे हो रहा है। मैं अपने दक्षिण और उत्तर के भाइयों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज अंग्रेजी में दक्षिण वाले हमको हराते हैं, लेकिन एक दिन आयेगा कि हिन्दी में भी हमको वे हरायेंगे। दक्षिण के भाई साहित्यिक हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं, जब कि उत्तर भारत के हिन्दी-भाषी लोग हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि यह तो हमारी मातृभाषा है, इसको क्या पढ़ना है? इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि दस बरस बाद हम उनकी समता नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री थानू पिल्ले ने जो कहा है, मैं उसको मानता हूं। इसमें हमको घबराना नहीं है। हिन्दी यथा समय स्वतः ही सारे देश की भाषा बन जायेगी। मैं शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह हिन्दी के बारे में सक्रिय काम करें और प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में घबरायें नहीं, वह धीरे धीरे बढ़ेगा।

पंजाब का हिन्दी आन्दोलन हिन्दी के लिये खतरनाक सिद्ध हुआ। दक्षिण में हिन्दी के प्रति विरोध न होता, अगर पंजाब में हिन्दी आन्दोलन शुरू न होता। पंजाब में हिन्दी और गुरुमुखी का झगड़ा हो रहा है, लेकिन वहां के लोग न हिन्दी का प्रयोग करते हैं और न गुरुमुखी का, बल्कि वहां के दोनों वर्ग उर्दू का प्रयोग करते हैं और झगड़ा करते हैं हिन्दी और गुरुमुखी के बारे में। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वे हिन्दी और गुरुमुखी दोनों पढ़ें।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

भारत की जितनी भाषायें हैं, उनके अक्षर और उच्चारण लगभग एक ही हैं। तामिल डिफ़रेंट हो सकती है। अ, आ, इ, ई और क, ख, ग, घ एक ही हैं। जब दक्षिण वाले हिन्दी पढ़ने लगेंगे और कुल कारोबार हिन्दी में करने लगेंगे, तो गवर्नमेंट को इस विषय में कुछ लिखने पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। हिन्दी स्वत: ही सारे देश की भाषा हो जायेगी। हम ने अंग्रेजी को प्रेम से नहीं अपनाया उस को इस लिये अपनाया कि अंग्रेज़ों ने उस को कोट लैंग्वेज बना दिया था। वैसे ही हिन्दी भी धीरे धीरे स्थान लेती जायगी। शास्त्री जी ने जो सुझाव रखा है, उस में जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए। उस से दक्षिण में विरोध का भाव उत्पन्न होता है और वह हिन्दी के प्रचार में घातक होगा। हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाले, हिन्दी के हितैषी, हम लोग, उन के ही अन्दर इतनी जोर के साथ भावना पैदा करने दें कि वे स्वयम हिन्दी को अपनायें। "धर्मयुग" में मैं ने एक लेख पढ़ा। एक दक्षिण के भाई थे वे हिन्दी के बड़े विरोधी थे। उन के यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के एक भाई मिलने वाले गये। उस समय दक्षिण के भाई घर से बाहर थे। उन के घर में एक हिन्दी का शिक्षक लड़के को हिन्दी पड़ा रहा था। जब वे लौट कर आये तो उस भाई ने पूछा कि आप तो हिन्दी के इतने विरोधी हैं और उस के विरुद्ध प्रचार करते हैं, परन्तु घर पर आप ने लड़के को पढ़ाने के लिये हिन्दी का शिक्षक रक्खा है। उस मद्रासी भाई ने जवाब दिया कि मैं हिन्दी का विरोधी हूं, चूंकि नेता हूं। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि हिन्दी का भविष्य भारत में उज्जवल है इस लिये पिता होने के नाते पुत्र को हिन्दी पढ़ाता हूं। तो अच्छे पिता होने के नाते पुत्र को हिन्दी पढ़ाता हूं और लीडर होने के नाते हिन्दी का विरोधी हूं। आज ऐसी धारणा हो रही है। इस लिये मैं श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपनी लीडरी को कुछ कम करें दूसरी तरफ लीडरी न पैदा होने दें हिन्दी के विरोध में, ताकि हिन्दी आप से आप प्रचलित हो सके और देव नागरी लिपि हो जाने में हमें कोई दिक्कत न हो सके।

Shri Khadilkar: I would have very much liked to speak in my own mother tongue, that is Marathi. But, as I said, when my hon. friend Shri Sampath started speaking in Tamil, I felt that perhaps this problem of language is likely to bedevil the unity of our country, and my stand is because of this and not because of any enmity or ill-will towards a regional language, of which I am equally proud. Because, after all, we think very easily in our own language. That is accepted. But still, when we sit in this august House, I felt that we are here to take decisions on national problems, and when we make a contribution towards arriving at a decision it is our duty to make ourselves more intelligible to other fellow Members of the House. With this little explanation in order to avoid any misunderstanding, I would turn to the subject under discussion.

I feel that we will have to work out for a common script for India. Now the question is whether we should accept Devanagari, because it is a script of my language. If we look at the evolution of Devanagari, even the German scholars in a school where linguistics is taught and research is carried on, namely the Deccan Research Institute at Poona, have reached the conclusion that from the scientific point of view the only script which is really well evolved and which satisfies all the requirements of a good spoken and written language is the Devanagari script. This is their opinion.

Shri A. C. Guha: Does the Hon. Members mean the Devanagari script or the Indian alphabet?

Shri Khadilkar: The script and alphabet both. And they have reached

this conclusion after centuries of study. They started this linguistic study very early. They translated our Vedic literature into German, and while looking at the evolution of script and language they have reached this conclusion.

But unfortunately the question today is this. The regional languages are coming up with the emergence of the linguistic States, and a certain identity between a language and a State, a certain patriotism around it, a penumbra of all these feelings round about this idea is there. Therefore we will have to proceed very slowly in this matter. But certain positive steps must be taken.

My main complaint is this. A certain note has been attached to the Hindi Commision's report. If we study that we will find how in the Soviet Union they tried to fit in all the regional languages and cultures within a particular culture and a language which is dominating in the Soviet Union, that is Russian. In India, unfortunately, neither the Government nor the Hindi protagonists have made such a constructive effort. That is my complaint.

I will give you one instance. About a couple of years back, a book of selected poems from all the languages was printed in the Devanagari script. It is a wonderful book. I purchased it and tried to understand it. Even the Tamil poetry, I must confees. I could grasp the meaning except a few words. Let the people in the South also understand that after all they have got to realise that if we are to strengthen the unity and commonness of culture, of course, preserving the diversity and separateness, a certain attempt, without any prejudice, must be made at evolving a common script.

I would like to point out that in China there was what was called the *chitra lipi*, pictorial script. (*Interruption*). Now, they have changed that and a supreme effort is being made to adopt the Roman script because they want to keep up with the advance in science and other things in the world. When we are thinking in terms of making rapid progress, why should we in India lag in this field of language? Why not the Home Ministry take positive steps—just like the publication of the poems from the various languages which I mentioned?

For instance, when I travel from Maharashtra to the south I find the station boards. If, instead of writing the name of the station in Tamil or Kannada or any other language, if you use the Devnagari script, what harm is there? I will easily understand it and know what station it is. The patriotism of the man is safe when I pronounce the name of the station properly. It does not change the character of the station; it is equally Kannada or Tamil or whatever it may be. Therefore, I would humbly submit that the purpose of the Resolution, as I understand it, is to direct the attention of the House and the country to the evolution of a common script in order to strengthen the unity.

My hon. friend just now narrated a story to show that there is a political projection in the language controversy. It was clear from what he said that a man who is equally eager to teach Hindi to his child is not prepared to accept Hindi on the platform because he is likely to lose his leadership. So, fanaticism should be shed from the side of the Hindi protagonists and a certain amount of prejudice equally from the other side. If you are allowing political considerations to prevail in the matter of the development of a common script and a common language in this country, then, I am afraid I will have to refer to that book again. As Mr. Harrison in his *Dangerous Decades* has pointed out, this will be a potential danger to our unity as well as to our freedom. This must be clearly understood.

Therefore, I will appeal to all others. I am equally proud because ours is a sort of area where we have

[Shri Khadilkar]

got certain Dravidian influences on our language and culture as well as Aryan influences. So far as Maharashtra *sanskriti* is concerned, I can say without fear of contradiction that there is a lot of Kannada influence on Marathi literature and language as well as Tamil influence, and also Telugu influence. We see this from the common words that are used.

In our free India if we can act and interact and influence each other, we would like to assimilate our neighbour's thoughts. Today the barrier is script. There is a barrier. Why not remove it? Why not at least make an effort at removing it by accepting a common script which is Devanagri?

17 hours.

One word more, Sir and I have finished. The other day, Shri Mukerjee suggested why not accept Roman script? For the purpose of scientific terminology and world development and other things, Roman script would be all right. We are moving towards one world. But at the present level of development in this country, we should not make this effort, instead of accepting Devanagari script which is a very common script, with some little changes and adjustments as had been suggested by Acharya Kaka Kalelkar. If Bengali and a section of the Dravidian languages adopt this, I am certain that sooner or later, they will be in a position to shed the prejudice and they will share the new creative upsurge because we are sharing all the cultures and by sharing those in the different languages we will be trying to assimilate them and enrich our own culture and our own language. This process will start and a day will come when we will have a common script and a common language, as we all desire. With these few observations, I support the spirit of the Resolution but not the Resolution itself.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid that inspite of the extention of time by one hour, I must call the hon. Minister immediately. Then the hon. Mover has got a right of reply. I will call only one hon. Member from the Opposition.. (*Interruptions.*) Shri Awasthi and thereafter the hon. Member there.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन ने सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में एक गलतफहमी पैदा हो गयी है। कुछ दक्षिण के भाइयों को ऐसा लगा है कि देवनागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव है उसका सम्बन्ध हिन्दी भाषा से विशेष रूप से है । लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि शास्त्री जी का प्रस्ताव तो केवल इतना है कि देश में एक समान वातावरण पैदा करने के लिए और एकता पदा करने के लिए देश की सभी भाषाओं की एक सामान्य लिपि हो और वह लिपि नागरी हो । लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ कदापि नहीं है कि अन्य लिपियां समाप्त कर दी जायें । उनका विचार यह है और मैं उनसे इसमें पूरी तरह सहमत हूं कि नागरी लिपि के समूचे देश के लिए एक सामान्य लिपि होने से देश की एकता मजबूत होगी ।

जहां तक देवनागरी लिपि का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि न केवल इस देश के समस्त भाषाकारों ने बल्कि विश्व के जितने भी भाषाकार हैं और जो भाषा के विशेषज्ञ हैं उन्होंने आज से बहुत वर्ष पहले इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया है कि देवनागरी लिपि अन्य सब लिपियों की अपेक्षा अधिक वैज्ञानिक है और अधिक सरल है । इसमें कोई विवाद का प्रश्न नहीं है । वास्तविकता यह है कि जब से यह देश आजाद हुआ तब से जैसा कि हमारे श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने कहा था और ठीक ही कहा था कि भाषा और लिपि का प्रश्न जटिल नहीं है लेकिन अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थों और विशेष स्वार्थी के कारण उसको जटिल बना दिया गया है । जब कभी सदन में इस प्रकार की कोई चर्चा होती है तो फिर यह उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत का सवाल इसमें जोड़ दिया जाता है । लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि लिपि का मामला ऐसा होता है, देवनागरी लिपि का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसमें कभी किसी

को आपत्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। मैं समझता हूं कि आज सबसे बड़ा झगड़ा यदि कोई है तो वह हिन्दी और देवनागरी लिपि या दूसरी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं और लिपियों का नहीं है बल्कि वास्तविक झगड़ा तो इस देश के अंदर विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी और रोमन लिपि से है। श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस देश के अंदर भाषा का प्रश्न इसीलिए मौजूद है क्योंकि नेता लोग उसको बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। इस देश के अंदर सबसे बड़ी भाषा के झगड़े की जिम्मेदारी यह सरकार है जो कि आज तक अंग्रेजी और रोमन लिपि को अपने गले में आभूषण बना कर पहने हुए है और जब तक यह सरकार अंग्रेजी भाषा और रोमन लिपि रूपी आभूषण अपने गले से उतार कर नहीं फेंकेगी तब तक इस देश के अंदर हिन्दी भाषा या अन्य देशी भाषाएं और देवनागरी लिपि तथा अन्य लिपियां उन्नतिशील नहीं हो सकतीं। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि देवनागरी लिपि का संस्कृत, बंगला, मराठी और दक्षिण की कुछ भाषाओं से बहुत ही सम्बन्ध है। अगर यह देवनागरी लिपि को सब के लिए एक सामान्य माध्यम लिपि स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि आज दक्षिण भारत की वह भाषाएं जिनको कि उत्तर भारत के लोग समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं, समझने लग जायेंगे। अगर नागरी लिपि में उनका प्रकाशन प्रारम्भ हो जाय, उनका साहित्य प्रकाशन प्रारम्भ हो जाय तो आज उत्तर भारत में दक्षिण, भाषियों के प्रति जो थोड़ी सी गलतफहमी है वह दूर हो जायेगी। इसी के साथ साथ हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरी बातों के सम्बन्ध में जो दक्षिण में गलतफहमी है वह भी दूर हो जायगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देवनागरी को समान रूप से एक सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार करने में देश की एकता तो बढ़ेगी ही परन्तु सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज भाषाओं में जो थोड़ा सा विरोध पैदा हो गया है, एक कृत्रिम विरोध उनमें परस्पर बढ़ता जा रहा है वह भी नष्ट हो जायगा। मैं समझता हूं कि शास्त्री जी का प्रस्ताव सर्वथा दोषरहित है और उसको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

अब देवनागरी लिपि में इतनी विशेषता है कि मैं निवेदन करूं कि राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री सत्याचरण शास्त्री पानी के जहाज से जर्मनी से कहीं आ रहे थे। वह जर्मन भाषा नहीं जानते थे। उसी जहाज में उनके साथ एक जर्मन मित्र बैठे हुए थे। उन्होंने शास्त्री जी से पूछा कि आपकी नागरी लिपि की क्या विशेषता है तो शास्त्री जी ने उन्हें बतलाया कि इसकी विशेषता यह है कि हालांकि मैं जर्मन भाषा बिल्कुल नहीं जानता हूं लेकिन आप जर्मनी में बोलिये और मैं उसको अपनी नागरी लिपि में लिख लूंगा। वह जर्मन मित्र जर्मन भाषा में बोले और शास्त्री जी नागरी लिपि में उसको लिखते गये और बाद में शास्त्री जी ने उसे पढ़ कर सुना दिया और जर्मन मित्र को ऐसा मालूम पड़ा मानो शास्त्री जी जर्मन भाषा जानते हों। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दी और नागरी लिपि को ले कर कुछ हमारे दक्षिण के भाइयों में जो गलतफहमी फैल रही है वह दूर होनी चाहिये और नागरी लिपि को सब देशी भाषाओं के लिये एक सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार करने में देर न की जाये।

श्री शंकर देव (गुलबर्गा—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के प्रास्तावक श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री की इस के पीछे जो स्प्रिट है उस का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं। मेरी भाषा कर्नाटकी है और हिन्दी के प्रति मेरे मन में कितना प्रेम और आदर है उस से अधिक अपनी मातृ भाषा के प्रति मेरे दिल में प्रेम है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि हिन्दी की एक ऐसी भाषा है जिस को कि प्रत्येक भारतीय को स्वीकार करना चाहिये और अपनाना चाहिये।

हिन्दी भाषा और जो उस की नागरी लिपि है वह तमाम संस्कृत है, संस्कृत ही उस का मूल स्रोत है। अब संस्कृत का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर शायद ही

[श्री शंकर देव]

कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति मिलेगा जो कि संस्कृत को अपनी भाषा मानने से इंकार करेगा और उसे आदर की दृष्टि से न देखता हो। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि देवनागरी लिपि संस्कृत लिपि ही है और हर एक भाषा भाषी को चाहिये कि वह उसे सहर्ष स्वीकार करे।

नागरी को एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार करने से बहुत सुविधायें होने वाली हैं। आप के टाइपराइटर्स में, छपाई में इन सब में बड़ी सुविधा हो जायेगी । यह सब सुविधायें तो हो जायेंगी लेकिन एक चीज जो इस के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि देवनागरी लिपि को अगर हम सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार करते हैं तो हम एक दूसरे के अधिक से अधिक निकट आयेंगे लेकिन ज्योंहि यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर रक्खा गया हम ने इस हाउस के अन्दर ऐसा रिऐक्शन देखा, ऐसी प्रतिक्रिया देखी, कि सब लोग हिन्दी और देवनागरी के विरोध में बोलने लगे और हम ने देखा कि एक माननीय सदस्य जो हमेशा आज के पहले इस सदन में अंग्रेजी में बोला करते थे उन्हो ने अपनी मातृ-भाषा में बोलने का राइट स्सर्ट किया और उस को हमें मंजूर करना पड़ा। इस प्रस्ताव को अगर आप स्वीकार करेंगे तो उस का परिणाम यही होगा और मुमकिन है कि देवनागरी लिपि का सब भाषाओं के लिये सामान्य माध्यम तो स्वीकार होना दूर रहा हिन्दी भाषा का भी नेशनल लैंगवेज बनना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। इस लिये मैं इसके अन्दर एक प्रैक्टिकल प्रपोजीशन देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि शास्त्री जी अपने उत्तर के अन्दर यह चीज कर दें और अपने प्रस्ताव में यह तबदीली कर दें कि देवनागरी लिपि को सारी भाषाओं की एक सामान्य लिपि न बना कर यह कर दें कि उत्तर भारत के निवासियों को जिन की हिन्दी भाषा उग्र भाषा है उन के वास्ते दक्षिणी भाषाओं में से कोई एक भाषा पढ़ना कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाये। शास्त्री जी अगर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लायें तो वे समस्त लोगों और प्रांतों को निकट लाने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे। उन को एकता लाने के लिये इस तरह का रेजोल्यूशन लाना चाहिये था। आज तक जितने भी लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति से लगा कर प्राइम मिनिटिस्र और जितने भी लोगों ने इन के बारे में कहा है वह उन्हों ने केवल अपील ही की है कि उत्तर भारत के निवासियों को दक्षिण भारत की कोई न कोई भाषा सीखनी चाहिये। अब अपील से कुछ नहीं बनता है। यह उन की मर्जी पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वे चाहे तो कोई दक्षिणी भाषा सीखें अथवा न सीखें। मेरा कहना है कि यह चीज कम्पलसरी कर दी जाये और शास्त्री जी अगर देश में एकता चाहते हैं तो उन्हें इस के लिये प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिये। उत्तर भारत के निवासियों को दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं को प्रेमपूर्वक सीखना चाहिये। शास्त्री जी के रेजोल्यूशन में जो संकेट है वैसा कदम उठाने के लिये अभी उचित समय नहीं है। अभी ऐसा करने से देश का वातावरण बिगड़ जायेगा। अभी हाल में मद्रास और केरल के अन्दर चनाव होने वाले हैं और इसलिये आप को इस बारे में सावधानी से काम लेना होगा अन्यथा दक्षिण भारत के लोगों पर इस का बड़ा असर पड़ेगा। इस रेजोल्यूशन का रिएक्शन यह होगा कि अब जब कि हिन्दी के बारे में पन्द्रह वर्ष की अवधि को बढ़ा दिया गया है, हिन्दी के लोग लिपि के नाम से इन डायरेक्टली हम पर हिन्दी लादना चाहते हैं। मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक शास्त्री जी के प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उस की स्पिरिट का आदर करता हूं। यह स्पिरिट उन की ही नहीं, सारे देश की स्पिरिट है। संस्कृत की भाषा, लिपि कल्चर और साहित्य का दक्षिण का हर एक व्यक्ति आदर करता है। लेकिन मैं यहक हना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस के बजाय यह रेजोल्यूशन लाया जाता कि हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वालों को दक्षिणी भाषाओं में से

किसी न किसी एक भाषा को सीखना चाहिये और उस को कम्पलसरी कर देना चाहिये, तो अच्छा होता। ऐसे रेजोल्यूशन से हमारा देश एक होता और बहुत सुन्दर साइकालोजिकल प्रभाव पड़ता।

अन्त में मैं उन से अपील करता हूं कि वह इस रेजोल्यशन को जल्दी से जल्दी विदड्रा कर लें, क्योंकि इस का रीएक्शन ज्यादा होता जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Datar:

Shri Achar rose—

Mr. Speaker: There may be some other occasion for Shri Achar.

Shri Achar: Not an opportunity to speak as such. I wanted to have a say on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Shri Datar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any indication was necessary to show that this resolution was rather inopportune at this time, it has been fully afforded by the speeches of a number of hon. Members from various parts of the country like the south, the west, to a certain extent the north, namely, Punjab and the east, namely, from West Bengal. In such cases we ought to consider the question as dispassionately as possible with a view to see what would promote the highest interests of the country as a whole. It is for these purposes that I have placed before myself for elucidation three points which we have to discuss with a view to see what ought to be the policy not only of the Government of India but of the country as a whole.

The first question to which I shall address myself is as to whether in principle or in spirit, as the hon Member, Shri Khadilkar said, there is anything objectionable about the purposes of this resolution. So far as the hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, is concerned, he stated that there had been a move for having a common script in India for the last 50 years at least, and he contended that just as we have accepted Hindi as the official language for the Union along with English for the time being, just as we have accepted the Devanagari script therefor, we can go a step further and introduce the next reform by having a common script not only for Hindi but for all the regional languages as such.

In this connection, so far as this particular principle or the object of this resolution is concerned, there is nothing to which we can take an exception, because, in spite of all that has been happening, in spite of what you might call the indications of a spirit of disruptiveness that is seen here and there, India is one in culture; India is one in a number of subjects, taking into consideration the south, the west and other parts of India. I was trying to find out what were the views that were expressed in this respect by two Commissions which had recently the occasion to consider this question; one was the Official Language Commission and the other to a smaller extent, the Sanskrit Commission. In the Official Language Commission, this question was considered at great length After considering the other aspects of the question, they applied themselves to the question of standardisation of Indian scripts. They pointed out how there was a basic unity underlying all the extant Indian scripts. They pointed out the historical aspect of the matter and they stated that at one time or other, there were three scripts in the whole of India. One was the Brahmi script. They have further pointed out that this Brahmi script is at the base of all the languages in India, including the southern languages as well as

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northern languages. I am quoting from the report:

"However that may be, two scripts are known to have existed in the ancient India, the Brahmi and the Kharosti, the latter probably confined to the North Western regions of the sub-continent. There is a third script originating from Vatteluthu believed to have originated in South India and claimed by some scholars to be a very ancient script developed independently of the above two. Almost all the modern scripts of India are derived directly from the Brahmi script."

In this connection, a chart has been attached to this report where all the modern languages including Sanskrit have been noted. The alphabets have been dealt with and the authors of this report have clearly pointed out that the southern and northern languages also had a common script, namely, the Brahmi script once upon a time and subsequently it was varied to meet local conditions. That was how Brahmi script had a unifying force.

Dealing with the question of Devanagari, they have pointed out that in respect of certain languages, which were called the daughter languages of Sanskrit by the Prime Minister on one occasion, there were certain scripts which are more or less closely allied to each other. For example, you will find that for Sanskrit and Hindi we have got the same Devanagari script. As Shri Khadilkar rightly pointed out, in Marathi also the same Devanagari script is used. Gujarati script is almost the same except that there is absence of the upper line which is called *Sirorekha*. Bengali and other scripts also can with certain variations be brought nearer to the mother language or the sister languages. They suggested, as a first step let us try to have all the daughter languages of Sanskrit or the siter languages in the south and the west brought together with a view to evolve a common script because there are a number of similarities, if not identities, so far as these are concerned. To find out that, long ago from 1904 onwards, very great attempts were made by the people from the south, by the leaders from the north and the south for having what they called *Ek Lipi Prachar*, i.e. propaganda for having one script. In this respect they have mentioned particularly the names of two great persons, one Bengali Judge and the other a South Indian Judge. They have pointed out that Justice Shradacharan Mitra from Bengal and Mr. Justice Krishna Swami Iyer from Madras held a conference, which is of historical interest. After considering the different languages, after taking into account the various dialects and scripts, Mr. Justice Krishna Swami Iyer pointed out that at that time, in 1910 there were 20 scripts in the land and there were as many as 147 languages spoken in the country. Now, perhaps, the present number is also likely to be slightly more, because the dialects have been coming into their own. Konkini has now got a consciousness about itself and we have got certain other tribal dialects which are trying to come into their own. Tulu is also there. Thus, you will find that even as early as 1910 there was an organised attempt. And before this Lok Manya Tilak was the first leader of all India importance in the field of politics, who took up this question and stated that the time has to come when we should develop a common script.

May I point out here by way of parenthesis that Gandhiji was not only a political leader but was a leader of vision, was a leader of great political and social division, and he pointed out that Hindi ought to be the language, the Devnagari ought to be the common script; but it should be said to his credit that he stated that so long as there was a desire, we might use the other scripts also. That is how Gandhiji approached this

question and even in one of his articles he has stated that Devnagari was the common script and it should be considered as an essential script. This is ultimately what was the observation of the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He stated:

"This question is not even an academic one in India today. The first step left for us seems to me the adoption of a common script for the daughter languages of Sanskrit—Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujerati. As it is, their scripts have a common origin and do not differ greatly and it should not be difficult to strike a common mean. That would bring these four sister languages much nearer to each other."

So, after what has been pointed out by me up till now about the history of the whole question, the question that has to be considered was as to whether the Devanagari script should be imposed upon the nation.

That takes me to the next question. The next question is whether we can have a common script and under such circumstances, if there is no imposition at all, if there is at least a feeling of imposition, as we have seen here. Therefore, they suggested that a beginning should be made in due course at a proper time, of making the Devanagari script optional for use for the writing of the other Indian languages besides the Union language. That is what they pointed out, and very propheticaly also they dealt with the misunderstanding that was likely to be created if Devanagari script was forced or imposed, even indirectly, upon the nation. This is what they said in conclusion:

"We would, therefore abjure any forms of action savouring of compulsion in this behalf and advocate merely the use of the Devanagari script for the writing of the regional languages at the option of the writer."

This is what they have stated not on behalf of the administration even. Because, the administration would come in after there has been a fairly good effect by the propaganda made in this respect.

In this connection, my hon. friend, Shri Musafir pointed out the other day how at one time he was in favour of Devanagari as a common script for all the regional languages and how he feels after a lapse of certain years that certain difficulties have arisen. He pointed out that he had occasion to change or revise his opinion, but ultimately he promised that a time might come when we might rise above all these feelings of what can be called, misunderstandings and bitternesses also.

That was given expression to in this report also. Sir Teja Singh's opinion has been quoted, namely,—

"The change in script is a very vital change for any language with a rich past, for the script is the most intimate part of its literature."

May I here add, as you pointed out, that the script is like a body to the soul or like skin to the body itself? Therefore you cannot change the script at your own wish without affecting the feelings of the people there. All these things have to be done only gradually.

Then they made a reference to the misunderstanding that was likely to be aroused in case even an indirect attempt at imposition of the script was made. They say here—

"....to avoid any misunderstanding that this is a first step towards the elimination of languages like Urdu and Punjabi...."

He was dealing with Urdu and Punjabi in the Punjab; but here we have got the same case and two hon Members, if I mistake not, have pointed

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out that. They saw in this resolution a motive which, I am quite sure, the hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, did not have that this is only a thin end of the wedge and that ultimately the scripts of all the regional languages should disapear and there ought to be a common script. This is the opinion that we have so far as the Official Language Commission is concerned. They have pointed out that we ought to move with great caution.

So far as the scripts are concerned, whatever might be the propriety, the accuracy, or whatever it is, we ought to understand that there is a lot of sentiment behind them and when the sentiment is there we ought to be extremely careful. That is the reason why I have pointed out here all these circumstances in the first instance. Though the object behind this resolution or the spirit of this resolution is commendable and perhaps when all the din and the dust of controversy has died down a time might come, not from Government level—please understand that it has to come from below from the people themselves and, as Shri Musafir pointed out and I agree with him, it ought to come from the non-Hindi members of the Indian nation so that there can be no fear or suspicion that any attempt is made for evolving a common script in the sense of obliterating other scripts—this has to be fully kept in view, in particular when we have such opposition from the Punjab State in the North.

There also we have a fine script which is known as Gurmukhi namely the script of the great Gurus of Punjab and other areas. There is a sacredness of that expression Gurmukhi. In the south we have got the great and ancient Tamil language which can be considered only as a sister language of Sanskrit. May I add for the information of the hon. Members of this House that there was a two-way traffic. Sanskrit took a lot from Tamil and Tamil has also taken a lot from Sanskrit. Only the other day a philologist told me that the word Dravida in Sanskrit was derived from the word Tamil in the Tamil language. Tamil became Damil and passing through various stages it became Davida and then Dravida. Dravida in Sanskrit has come from the word Tamil in the Tamil language. There are a number of such words.

There is the Kittel's Dictionary in Kannada where it is pointed out that it is not that only Sanskrit has fed these languages, but in turn the South Indian languages have also fed Sanskrit. With some changes those words have been evolved in Sanskrit. Therefore, when there is an opposition from the Punjab, and when there is an opposition from the southern most State, Tamilnad or Madras, we ought to be extremely careful.

In this connection, may I point out what the Sanskrit Commission stated? The Sanskrit Commission dealt naturally with the question of Sanskrit language and literature. They also indirectly dealt with the question of the script for Sanskrit language which was, as we generally think, the Devanagari script. It is true that in most of the northern areas, Sanskrit is written in the Devanagari script. But I may point out to hon. Members here that even the Sanskrit literature, even the Vedas and other things have been written in the South Indian scripts? In my own State, you will find that Sanskrit writings are in the Kannada script They are also in the Telugu script and also in the Tamil script, and also in the Malayalam script in Kerala. That shows that naturally those people were giving the largest measure of importance to taking Sanskrit but to faciliate the understanding of the great literature in Sanskrit, they had it through their own script. This fact was fully taken into account by the authors of the Sanskrit Commission's report and they stated that what we wanted was the spread or the rejuvenation in a way of the Sanskrit language and literature, and we were not so keen as to have a compulsion in respect of the script to be used even

for the Sanskrit language. I shall read out their sentence from the report in this respect. They said:

> "For this reason, and considering also the fact that scripts other than Devnagari have been serving the Cause of Sanskrit to the fullest extent, the Commission is of opinion that while the knowledge of the Devnagari script should be made universal as the pan-Indian script for Sanskrit, the employment of the local script as the potent aid in the dissemination of Sanskrit should be continued.".

So, we have got two reports. Those two reports naturally lay the greatest stress on what might be called the policy of caution in this reespect. Nothing should be done, especially when we are working in a democratic set-up, to give room even is for a suspicion of the imposition of any script. Unfortunately, there are certain movements, perhaps, with a political motive, which are carried on with a view to divide our great and ancient country into certain compartments. In fact, in spite of the apparent dissimilarities or variations here and there, may I point in all humility that India is one, and all these varieties through the various languages and scripts only promote the essential similarity if not the identity of Indian culture?

After dealing with the first question, I have also incidentally dealt with the second question as to whether, assuming for the sake of argument that we accept this resolution, it will or will not be an imposition by itself, or it will or will not promote a feeling of suspicion that there is an imposition. The hon. Member should have made it clear, while speaking the other day, that he had no desire to have the other scripts obliterated or extinguished or destroyed. They would remain so long as they are. But I agree with one hon. friend who suggested that perhaps in the fullness of time, when the whole position is ripe and when the matter is taken up at non-official levels, perhaps, the adoption of a common script along with the maintenance of the preservation of the other scripts till such time as the people desire, or if necessary, for all time to come, may facilitate the understanding of the various languages and the ideas in those languages by us.

In this connection, may I make a reference to the great step that the Sahitya Akadami has taken in this respect? My hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, alluded to a similar idea. If for example, as he stated, the writings are through this common script, whichever it might be, Devnagari or the reformed Devnagari, as the Official Language Commission have put it, it would be easy for others also to understand the great ideas in those languages. It has been my experience when I went to Bengal or to the Tamil country that just after a few hours of continuous hearing of Bengali or Tamil, I could follow the language and follow what they were saying, though it was in Bengali or Tamil. If, for example, the great writings in all these languages were to be published through a common script, through the Devnagari script as it is at present, it would be more easy for us, the southerners, northerners, easterners and westerners to know what is contained in the other languages.

There are two things which ought to be noted in this connection. One is that India's culture and way of approach is common to all the languages, whichever it might be. You might go to Kanyakumari or you might go to the Himalayas; you have got the same current of cultural life. That cuture has become the composite culture when we derived certain sustaining influences from languages like Urdu and others. Thus, if for example, it is possible to have a common script like Devnagari understandable by all, it would be easier to transmit ideas. While transmitting ideas, what will happen is that we shall shed misunderstandings.

[Shri Datar]

As you, Sir, pointed out, Tamil is a great and ancient language and it has one of the finest literatures, religious and otherwise. Even in the non-religious field, we have an ancient work on polity and on social subjects which evokes the admiration even of the present people in the other areas. Thus if an attempt is made to see that we carry this not from Government downwards but from the people upwards, if we can carry it in the field of education and in other fileds, it would bring good results. I was very happy when the hon. Member pointed out that even though on political grounds sometimes we do something with a certain ulterior motive, we really take to Hindi because ultimately Hindi has a place in the future of our great nation.

Shri Sampath: Question.

Shri Datar: Let us be understanding; let us not offend the feelings of any people. Then I am confident that the non-Hindi-speaking people themselves will come forward and say that a time has come when in the larger interests of India and for the greater dissemination of knowledge, it will be better to have a common script.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know if the hon. Minister is supporting the Resolution?

Shri Datar: I am, therefore, pointing out that it would not be proper in present circumstances, whatever the object might be of the Mover of the Resolution, to give support to it as it is. Let it come from the people themselves, and in due course with the goodwill of all the people concerned, in the north and the south, perhaps it might be possible to evolve a script by certain changes and other things, after all this misunderstanding has completely disappeared.

Before I conclude, may I refer to one or two statements of the Prime Minister?

He was speaking about the Roman script and other things, and he said:

> "Its success in Turkey and Central Asia had impressed me, and the obvious arguments in its favour were weighty. But even so I was not convinced, and even if I had been convinced, I knew well that it did not stand the faintest chance of being adopted in present-day India. There would be the most violent opposition to it from all groups, nationalist, religious, Hindu, Muslim, old and new."

Then he stated so far as script is concerned:

> "But this question is not even an academic one in India today. The next step in script reform for us seems to me the adoption of a common script for the daughter languages".

—please understand how cautiously he move—

> "of Sanskrit—Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati. As it is, their scripts have a common origin and do not differ greatly, and it should not be difficult to strike a common mean. This would bring these four great sister languages much nearer to each other."

May I point out to you that the scripts of Kannada and Telugu are very near each other? In fact, with some variation here and there, if we evolve a common script for the Kannada and Telugu languages, then it would be a great step towards having a common script with the good wishes of all the people like the one that the Prime Minister has pointed out.

Under these circumstances, in view of the fact that the underlying motive is above broad, I would request my hon. friend not to press this resolution, so that when the time comes it may take some years, and it may require

some educative effort also on a perfectly persuasive basis—then the objective that he has in view might be better accomplished than by pressing this resolution at this time when it will lead to very great friction and great misunderstanding.

Mr. Speaker: What Shri Sampath said was that in 1938, when the Congress Ministry was in office in Madras, Rajaji himself, according to him, made Hindi a compulsory language in all schools; and it was then that the movement for a separate Dravida State was started. Since then no attempts have been made to reconcile this and every attempt that is being made is to strengthen that opinion that there is a kind of an Hindi imperialism sought to be imposed upon them. And he thinks that the attempt to have a common script, which is the script for Hindi, is another such attempt to force one common script and elbow out the other languages in this country. He is proud of his language and his script and therefore thinks that far from strengthening the forces of unity, this is a disintegrating one. Therefore he says that it is not proper and there is no good pressing it.

Shri Datar: May I say one word by way of reply to this, because I did not know what he said? So far as this is concerned, the Congress Governments formed in 1937 in the States did not use an imposition at all as he states. In fact the extent to which they introduced it, if I mistake not, was that in the secondary stage they had it, and it had a very good and salutary effect. With due deference to my hon. friend Shri Sampath may I point out that there are more Hindi-knowing boys and girls and people in the South than what he imagines? And it has brought the South and the North together, and if we carry on in this way it will bring us still more together.

Shri Sampath: The hon. Minister must also know that due to our agitation it was withdrawn subsequently. They had introduced compulsory Hindi at the High School stage in all the High Schools in the State. and it was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Tyagi: Shri Sampath knows English.

Mr. Speaker: He knows some English (*Interruption*).

Shri Datar: My friend Shri Narasimhan points out that teaching was compulsory without any examination.

Shri Narasimhan: And Shri Gopala Reddi was in the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: There was an agitation and people were sent to jail. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने के पश्चात् इस सदन में जो भाषण हुए हैं, उन में तीन प्रकार की सम्मतियां व्यक्त की गई हैं । एक सदस्य वे थे, जिन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया और इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सम्मति अनुकूल व्यक्त की । दूसरे कुछ सदस्य इस प्रकार के थे, जिन्होंने यह कहा कि यह प्रस्ताव ठीक है, इस के पीछे भावना भी ठीक है, परन्तु उस के लिये अभी समय उपयुक्त नहीं है । तीसरे प्रकार के सदस्य वे थे, जिन्होंने अपने विचारों को प्रकट करते हुए यह कहा कि इस प्रकार से सब भाषाओं के लिय एक सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार करने में उन की असहमति है । जहां तक पहले बन्धुओं का सम्बन्ध है, जिन्हों ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन और स्वागत किया, मैं उन का धन्यवाद करता हूं । जिन सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि बात बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन समय अभी उपयुक्त नहीं है, उन को भी मैं हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं । परन्तु उन बन्धुओं को भी, जिन्हों

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

ने इस प्रस्ताव से अपनी असहमति व्यक्त की, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, इसलिये कि उन्हों ने देश के सामने एक प्रश्न-वाचक चिन्ह उपस्थित किया है कि भाषा और लिपि के सम्बन्ध में हम और थोड़ा गहराई में जायें और इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार करने के लिये हम निर्णय लें ।

जहां तक श्री सम्पत के विचारों, जिन की व्याख्या अध्यक्ष ने सुनाई, और श्री थानू पिल्ले के इस मत का प्रश्न है कि हर एक भाषा के साथ उस की अपनी लिपि होती है, उस के साथ कुछ आत्मीयता होती है, जिस के कारण कोई अपनी लिपि को छोड़ना नहीं चाहता, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर व मेरे प्रस्ताव की भाषा को पढ़ लेते, तो उन को इस का विरोध करने की आवश्यकता न होती । मेरे प्रस्ताव में यह लिखा है कि भारत की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को एक दूसरे के निकट लाने के लिये एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी को स्वीकार किया जाय । मैं ने अपने शब्दों की व्याख्या करते हुए बड़े विस्तार के साथ कहा था कि मेरा यह अभिप्राय कदापि कदापि नहीं है कि जिन भाषाओं की अपनी लिपियां हों, उन को समाप्त कर के उन के स्थान पर देवनागरी लिपि को स्थापित किया जाय । उन की वह लिपि सुरक्षित रहनी चाहिय, क्योंकि उस का अध्ययन करने वाला एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है और उस के पीछे एक इतिहास है । मेरा अभिप्राय तो यह है कि भारतवर्ष की जितनी भाषायें हैं, उन में उन का अपना साहित्य है, विचार-धारा है, परम्परा है, लेकिन वे छोटे छोटे क्षेत्रों में जो सिमट कर रह गई हैं, वे वहां से निकलें । कर्नाटक के साहित्य और परम्पराओं को बंगाल वाले जानें । बंगाल की परम्पराओं और इतिहास को तामिलनाड वाले जानें । तामिलनाड के इतिहास और साहित्य को मालाबार वाले जानें । इन तमाम बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैंने कहा था कि इन भाषाओं की एक सामान्य लिपि होनी चाहिये । एक प्रान्त के व्यक्तियों को दूसरे प्रान्त के साहित्य को पढ़ने में एक सामान्य लिपि बहुत सहायक होगी ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री शंकर देव ने, जो कर्नाटक के हैं, कहा कि आप अगर इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय यह कहते कि प्रत्येक उत्तर भारतीय के लिये दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं में से एक भाषा को पढ़ना आवश्यक होगा, तो अच्छा होता । मैं अपने मित्र के विचारों का स्वागत करता हूं, बल्कि मैं तो उस से भी दो पग आगे जा कर कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्रस्ताव में तो यही भाव है कि वह कहते हैं कि दक्षिण भारत की एक भाषा को पढ़ना आवश्यक हो, किन्तु मैं कहता हूं कि दक्षिण की सब भाषाओं को उत्तर भारत के लोग सीखें । लेकिन उन के मार्ग में लिपि की कठिनाई होती है, जिस से हर एक आदमी ब्रिदक जाता है । यदि लिपि की वह दीवार बीच में से हट जाये, तो हर एक व्यक्ति को दूसरे की भाषा सीखने में सुगमता होगी । मुझे ज्ञात है कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की अपनी अपनी महान् परम्परा है, साहित्य है, इतिहास है । मैं जानता हूं कि तमिल, मराठी, बंगाली, तेलुगू आदि भाषाओं के पास बहुत बड़ा साहित्य का भंडार है, किन्तु इन भंडारों से दूसरे लोग अपरिचित हैं । केवल उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के लोग उन से परिचित न रहें, इसलिये मैं ने चाहा था कि उन के बीच में स्थित लिपि की भित्ति को हटा दिया जाये ।

अभी जब मेरे मित्र, श्री थानू पिल्ले, इस प्रस्ताव पर बोल रहे थे, तो आप ने कहा था कि यह प्रश्न भाषा का नहीं है, लिपि का है । मुझे थोड़ा कष्ट हुआ कि ऐसे भी कुछ छोटे हृदय के व्यक्ति हैं जिन के

मन में भाषा की आड़ में जो राजनैतिक गुबार भरा हुआ है, उन्हों ने उस को लिपि जैसे साधारण प्रश्न पर निकालना चाहा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कदापि कोई अभिप्राय यहां नया विवाद छेड़ने का नहीं है। मैं पवित्रता के साथ कहता हूं कि संविधान में जिन भाषाओं को मान्यता मिली हुई है, उन सब की अभिवृद्धि हो । पर उनको एक दूसरे के निकट लाने के लिये ही मैंने यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया था ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि लिपि के बदल जाने से भाषा की आत्मा समाप्त हो जायगी । मैं नहीं समझता कि तुर्की भाषा जो रोमन लिपि में लिखी जाती है, तो उसकी आत्मा कहां समाप्त हो गई, कैसे उसकी स्प्रिट खत्म हो गई । इंडोनेशिया की भाषा अगर रोमन लिपि में लिखी जाती है तो क्या इंडोनेशिया की भाषा की आत्मा समाप्त हो गई ?

भाषा के साथ उसका अपना गौरवपूर्ण साहित्य होता है, हर भाषा का अपना इतिहास होता है, लेकिन लिपि के परिवर्तन से, जिसमें कि दूसरों को भी अन्य भाषाओं की जानकारी मिले, वह भाषा अपनी परम्परा और आत्मा को समाप्त कर बैठेगी, इस प्रकार की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

हां, एक बात मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह कि पिछली बार जब इस सदन में यह प्रस्ताव के ऊपर चर्चा हुई थी तो उस चर्चा में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह बात सही है, लेकिन इसके लिये देवनागरी लिपि ही हो, इसकी आवश्यकता क्या है ? मैं थोड़ा सा समय लेकर अपनी बात को शीघ्र समाप्त कर दूंगा । सब इस बात को भली प्रकार समझ सकें इसके लिये मैं कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा ।

मैं मलायालम भाषा से बिल्कुल परिचित नहीं । लेकिन मेरे हाथ में "देव नागर" नाम की पुस्तिका है और यह संसद की हिन्दी परिषद् की ओर से प्रकाशित होती है जिसमें भारत की सभी भाषाओं को देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा जाता है । मलयामलम के एक बहुत अच्छे कवि हुए हैं वल्लतोल । वल्लतोल की कविता को देव नागरी में लिखा गया है तब मैं देखता हूं कि उस भाषा को मैं कितनी सुगमता से पढ़ सकता हूं । वल्लतोल कहते हैं :

"निरुद्ध चैतन्यमपौरुषत्तिल्
चुरुण्टु कूटोल्ल मगम्यंर वीण्टु
गु प्रदत्ताक्षर विघ्नेटि
त्तिरुतणं नो विधि दुर्विलेखं ।"

अब यह वल्लतोल की भाषा है, लेकिन देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी होने की वजह से आप देखें कि यह कितनी अधिक संस्कृत के निकट है । इस कविता का अर्थ यह है :

"मेरे भाइयो, फिर से हम निरुद्ध चैतन्य न बनें, अपने अपौरुष में न डूब जायें । गुरुजनों द्वारा दी जाने वाली विद्या को सीख कर दुर्विधि के लिखे हुए लेख को सुधारें ।"

इसी प्रकार से उड़ीसा में जो भाषा बोली जाती है उसको उड़िया कहते हैं । हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री सुरेन्द्र महन्ती हैं, उन्होंने उड़िया भाषा में एक यात्रा लेख लिखा है । भले ही वह उड़िया भाषा में हो लेकिन मैं देवनागरी में उसे बड़ी सुगमता से पढ़ सकता हूं । उन्होंने अपनी रेल यात्रा का वर्णन करते हुए लिखा है :

"अस्वस्ति कर, विरक्ति कर, उत्पीड़क यात्रा । दिल्ली मेल र गोटिए संकीर्ण प्रथम श्रेणी कम्पार्टमेंट । गति र वेग रे । घंटा केते बेले नाचु थिला, केते बेले दोहलुथिला, आउ केते वेले वा बढ थिला । ऊपर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बर्थ रे मारवाड़ी भद्रलोक यात्री निद रे घुंघड़ि मारिलेणि श्रा : . . . . पु: . . . . लुहा धारणा ऊपरे लुहा र चक्र घषि होइ सृष्टि करिछि यात्रा र संगीत . . . . श्रनात् . . . . श्रनात्, श्रन् ।"

अब यह उड़िया भाषा है लेकिन देवनागरी में लिखी होने के कारण मैं इसका अभिप्राय समझ लेता हूं । इस तरह से उड़िया भाषा भी संस्कृत के कितने निकट हो गई है । इसी प्रकार से और भारतीय भाषायें हैं जिनके साहित्य संस्कृत के निकट हैं । पंजाबी भी उसमें है, तेलगू है । मुझे एक जगह आन्ध्र में जाने का अवसर मिला । मुझे पानी पीने की आवश्यकता थी । मैंने सोचा कि जब यह मेरी भाषा नहीं समझते तो मैं उनकी भाषा को क्यों न सीख लूं । मैंने आन्ध्र प्रान्त के लोगों से कहा । उन्होंने कहा कि आप दो एक वाक्य याद कर लीजिये ।

"सल्लटि मञ्चि नीरू कावाले"

मैंने उसको याद किया । लेकिन फिर जब मैंने उस वाक्य पर ध्यान दिया तो मुझे पता लगा कि यह भाषा भी कितनी निकट है संस्कृत के ।

सल्लटि का अर्थ है शीतल, मञ्चि का अर्थ है मंजु और नीर का अर्थ है नीर । अब आप इनकी तुलना संस्कृत से कीजिये । मैंने इस अभिप्राय को लेकर इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में जितना सामीप्य हो उतना ही अच्छा है । लिपि यदि एक हो जाय तो वह बीच की दीवार हट जायेगी और वह हमारे हाथों में देश की एकता को सुरक्षित रखेगी क्योंकि भाषावार प्रान्त बनने से देश की अखंडता जब खंडित होती चली जा रही है तब मेरा यह प्रस्ताव देश की एकता को पुष्ट करेगा ।

अन्त में मैं अपनी बात को इन शब्दों के साथ समाप्त करूंगा । जिस राजभाषा कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत से उद्धरण दिये और जिसने बड़े चिन्तन के पश्चात् वर्षों के, देश की राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में अपना निर्णय लिया, उस राजभाषा कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिपि के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है कि तिलक महाराज की सम्मति क्या थी, गान्धी जी की सम्मति क्या थी । पंडित नेहरू की सम्मति क्या है, राष्ट्रपति जी की सम्मति क्या है, और उन सब सम्मतियों को देते हुए अपनी सिफारिश में लिखा है :

"इन सब बातों पर विचार करने के बाद हम संघीय भाषा के अतिरिक्त अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को वैकल्पिक रूप से देवनागरी में लिखे जाने की सिफारिश करते हैं ।"

यह राजभाषा कमिशन की अपनी रिपोर्ट है, जिन्होंने बड़े चिन्तन के बाद अपनी सम्मति दी है । तो मेरा अपना अभिप्राय यह है, जैसा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा, अभी इसके लिये समय उपयुक्त नहीं है, मैं भी नहीं चाहता कि अपना प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करके कोई इस प्रकार का विवाद देश में उत्पन्न करूं जिसका प्रभाव देश की अखंडता पर जाकर पड़े । अगर इसके लिये अभी समय नहीं आया है, तो मैं सन्तुष्ट हूं इस बात से कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव, यदि आज नहीं तो २५ वर्ष पश्चात् या ५० वर्ष पश्चात् जब देश की अखंडता पर विचार किया जायेगा तब यह सारी संसद की कार्रवाई इस मामले में एक कड़ी का कार्य करेगी कि संसद में भी कभी इस प्रकार का गम्भीर विचार हुआ था, लेकिन चूंकि वह समय उपयुक्त नहीं था, लोगों के दिलों में राजनैतिक विष भरा हुआ था, इसलिये राष्ट्र की एकता की व को मजबूत करने के लिये, इस प्रस्ताव क

उस समय स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका। लेकिन-गृह कार्य मंत्री ने मेरी भावना और प्रस्ताव के अभिमत का स्वागत किया है इसलिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं, और इस प्रस्ताव को लेकर देश में कोई विवाद उत्पन्न न हो जाय इसलिये मैं उस को वापस लेता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: There are two amendments moved by Shri N. R. Muniswamy. The amendments will have to be disposed of before the Resolution can be withdrawn. The hon. Member who moved the amendments is not here. I shall put them to the vote of the House: The question is:

"For the original Resolution, *substitute*—

"This House is of opinion that Devnagari script be adopted for all regional languages in order to bring them closer to each other provided that approval is given by all the State Legislatures without exception."

"For the original Resolution, *substitute*—

"This House is of opinion that Devnagari script be adopted as a common script for all the regional languages except Tamil, provided that State Legislatures agree to this by their respective Legislations."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I take it that the hon. Member who moved the original Resolution has the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE*: NATIONALISATION OF COAL MINES

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House is of opinion that all the coal mines in private sector be nationalised."

Sir, as you know, this is a matter which has been agitated over for a long time, and from the time of the First Five Year Plan this matter has been considered on various occasions. Now that we are just on the eve of the Third Five Year Plan, it is time again for us to raise this matter, because the arguments that were put forward earlier both by those who opposed this proposal as well as the hon. Minister were that it was not a practicable proposition.

17.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The question of practicability has been raised earlier by various committees also. Though they agreed that nationalisation was the only solution for many of the ills which persisted in the industry, they felt that it was a question of practicability. The Coalfields Committee had said that it should not be taken up within ten years. That Committee had said that during that period of ten years their recommendation about the question of rationalisation of coal industry should be implemented. Ten years from 1947 have passed, and many things like the question of amalgamation, the question of safety, the question of conservation etc., which are of utmost importance for the coal industry of our country, have not yielded satisfactory results. We have passed one or two laws also like the Conservation Law and the Acquisition Law with regard to coalfields or coal-bearing areas. But, as the Minister himself has admitted the pace has not been fast enough and the ends that we had hoped for have not been achieved. Therefore, it is necessary that we should take it up again, now that we are on the eve of the Third Five Year Plan.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Secondly, another argument that is always placed before us is the question of production. It is said that we need coal production and we must have it immediately, and if we now try to put the onus of running so many coalfields—many of them small coalfields—on the shoulders of the Government we will not be able to do this with the result that there will be a fall in our production. Now that the NCDC has achieved the targeted rate of production and it has now even been admitted for the first time, I think, by the I.M.A. that the NCDC is a factor which they have to take into consideration, that argument cannot be put in. Some of the foreign experts have also said that some facets of the production machinery and technique of the NCDC are working fully satisfactorily. There may be many criticisms also. We know that there are very serious criticisms about the way it is functioning. But the fact remains that the NCDC has started funrtioning in the public sector. In such a situation, the practicability of considering the question of nationalisation of coal fields again assumes importance.

16 hrs.

As we have always held, coal is a strategic industry. It is not like any other industry. It is a strategic industry and upon it depends all other industries. Not only do the other industries depend upon it, but the entire question of prices also depends largely upon coal. Just as the prices of food are important, on the basis of which all other prices depend, so too, the price of coal is a very important aspect of the entire planned industrial production and industrial development of the country. Therefore, we have to see that in respect of this strategic industry, Government have a firm hold on it, so that neither in the way of prices nor in the way of development and production, including the point of view of conservation, is anything done by which any of these three factors jeopardises the planned development of our country.

85 per cent of our energy is from coal, and therefore the nationalisation of coal mines is very, very important. As a matter of fact, almost one-third of the production of coal is already used by the nationalised sector, namely, the railways. Therefore, I feel that there can be no proper planning of industrial development nor a planned price control without the nationalisation of coal mines.

Another aspect of the whole question is that in the planned production of coal it is not only that increased production is very important, but we have to see to it that the other industries are kept going. I shall illustrate this by saying it how sometimes many coal fields are closed down by the private sector because they feel it is not profitable enough. And a little while ago, in the case of metallurgical coal, we found that there was a great shortage of it. Fortunately, new seams were found and oursteel plants which were starved for coal at one stage are now getting a little more coal. In the case of the public sector colliery, namely, Giridih, in spite of the fact that it was for over a year having a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs—it came in for a great deal of criticism in this House—we felt and it was correctly felt that because these were the national resources which were needed for other essential industries, we should keep them going even at a loss. Therefore, the question of production in such a strategic industry cannot always be viewed from the standpoint of profits.

Then again, there is the question of the conservation of coal resources. Already this House knows that our reserves are not unlimited. As far as high-grade coal is concerned, the estimated reserve is about 1,300 million tons. Three-fourth of it is worked in the collieries of the private sector. Three-fourth of our high-grade coal is in the hands of the private sector in these collieries. The estimated reserve of high-grade non-coking coal is 3,150 million tons. Following the rule that

only 60 per cent extraction is permitted, it will come roughly to 2,000 million tons. This shows that the reserve of high-grade non-coking coal is also very limited. The position of metallurgical coal is well known to this House. Therefore, it is not only a question of production but a question of conservation which is of the utmost importance. If we are only going in just for higher production without taking into consideration the question of conservation, then, I am afraid there can be no planning and the future of our country will be jeopardised if we do not go into this matter.

Then of course there is also the question of the conditions of life and the service conditions of labour. In the coal fields the conditions of labour continue to remain shocking; they are in an appalling condition. Therefore, from all these aspects I want to deal with this question of the nationalisation of coal mines. In the Industrial Policy Resolution of the second Five Year Plan, it was laid down that the virgin coal fields should be worked in the public sector. From the first Plan, we have been asking for nationalisation of coal mines. It was under the consideration of the Government for two full years, but due to the pressure brought on the Government by the big mine-owners and they are fairly powerful people, the Government announced that they are not going to nationalise coal mines.

Of course, they brought forward many arugments, *viz.*, why we should take over old mines, it is much better that we open our own mines, etc. We know that big monopolists like Tatas, Birlas and Thapars have got their own mines and foreign companies like Bird and Company, Andrew Yules and Equitable Coal are agents under the managing agency system. They not only control several coal mines, but I think a very great percentage of high-grade coal is controlled by these foreign companies.

Government countered our arguments by saying that the profits in these mines were not very high. But I think the hon. Minister himself in the other House stated actually the big profits earned by Andrew Yules and other foreign companies, where there has been a very big return of profits. They have quoted that the Bengal Coal Company have a capital of Rs. 1·2 crores and a capital reserves of Rs. 1·07 crores. The dividend paid between 1953 and 1957 was Rs. 1·03 crores. Then again, in regard to the Bawrah Coal Company, it was stated that there was a capital of Rs. 11 lakhs, a reserve of Rs. 6·33 lakhs and out of this they have paid back dividends totalling Rs. 7·75 lakhs. In answer to this, the Minister had stated that there was actually not such a big return. He quoted that as far as the coal price revision committee was concerned, they had said that a return of 10 or 11 percent is something that we have to give to the industry and the Ministry felt that this was not much.

I do not want to go into the question whether the return is high or not. My point is, this is a strategic industry and there will be a time when we will not allow any profits in that industry, because it is a strategic industry, on which depend the price, the production etc. of everything else. It is not like any other industry. It is from that point of view that we have to see this. In answer to a debate in this very House, when he was talking about the Giridih collieries, the Minister said, even if there is a loss we feel national good demands that we should continue with it.

Actually this is a very important point, because we are finding that prices are being increased every time. If a labour award is given, immediately the coal mine-owners say, "We are not going to accept the award unless you give us higher rates in coal prices". For example, on the question of bonus, one-third of the basic wages drawn in the quarter was to be given as bonus. But during 1957-58, in Bengal and Bihar where 80 per cent of the labour is concentrated they did not get the bonus accord-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

to the statistics compiled by your own Commissioner of Coal Mines Provident Fund. Also, when it was stated that in the provident fund scheme recoveries have to be given at 6¼ per cent of basic wages, they said, "We will not give this until you give us a rise." Therefore, at every stage, unless there is a rise, the coal-mine-owners are not prepared to give even a small increase in the low wages which the workers get. Therefore, we have found that at every step these coal-mine owners have been holding up, whether it is the question of wages, whether it is the question of actual safety measures or the question of stowing. We have been told by various committees that have been set up by Government that by proper methods of stowing the production can be increased and a greater fillip can be given to it. Still, very few coal mines do it. Therefore, from the point of view of production, from the point of view of prices, from the point of view of labour conditions, from all these points of view it is very very important that there should be nationalisation.

As a matter of fact, it is only when we have planned exploration and exploitation of coal on an all India scale that we can really have a real plan for coal, and this cannot be done until we have nationalisation of coal mines. The history of private sector coal fields shows that everything is determined by the slumps, by the demands and by the lure of immediate profits. I can quote page after page of your own report, Government, report to substantiate my statement. From 1907 onwards, whenever there has been a slump, there has been a closure of these coal mines and whenever there has been a sudden demand immediately everybody rushed to open coal mines like the gold rush. In this way, we have found the growth of a large number of small collieries, very many of them unproductive, which do not introduce good techniques and which, in many cases, are unable to put the large amount of capital which is necessary to introduce reforms. So, the amalgamation of these collieries is very necessary if we are really to have a coal plan and the production is to go up.

From the statistics it is seen that though the number of small units is so big, yet the production is so small. For example, in 1941 there were 502 collieries; in 1945 there were 810 collieries. The preiod from 1941 to 1945 was the period of the war. But what was the increase in production? The production was 23·74 tons in 1941 and 23·88 tons in 1945. In spite of the fact that there was an increase of 300 collieries in 1945, the increase in production was only from 23·75 tons to 23·88 tons. So, the question of amalgamation of small collieries has become a very important point and it is absolutely necessary for the economic development of the industry.

Then I come to greater production and better conservation. Small coal bearing works cannot be worked economically and systematically and from the point of view of sound mining practices. This report itself says on page 32, for example, that "unsound mining was not restricted to small mines alone". It also says "that large well-equipped mines have also resorted to it, which is detrimental to the country's interests". We have seen on many an occasion how the safety regulations have not been abided by the coal mine owners. We have seen on many occasions how great fires have broken out. As a matter of fact, there have such big fires in some of the best metallurgical coal mines. For example we had fire at the Probellia coalmines, owned by Bengal Coal, which is one of the biggest companies. We have been told that Bengal Coal is one of the best companies, and so why should we take over the best and efficiently-managed collieries. In the Porbellia coal mines, due to the reckless untilisation of the mine, though it had 40 million tons of high grade coal, it has to be sealed off for three to four years, which resulted in such a huge waste.

Similarly, in the Bowra collieries, which have open cast mining, in 1959 there was a huge fire. This is one of the collieries owned by Shri Dharamchand Thapar, a very big unit. Then, speaking about the smaller units, almost ever day we have been hearing of various accidents and various fires and caving in of collieries. We hear about them almost every day. So, this question of conservation and safety in mines is also very important.

We are always told that according to our statistics our rate of accident is low and that after all there are mining fatalities and accidents in all countries of the world. In absolute figures we may say that ours is a lower rate of accidents, but if we take it per ton produced, I think, our rate of accidents is fairly high.

There is also the question of a uniform price. As stated earlier, it is not only a question of high prices, but it is also a question of a uniform price. Unless we have a uniform price as we have for cement and steel which are the other two very strategic industries, the regional development of the country will also be hampered. If the Central Government really gets this uniform price, it can then be divided and the excess which one gets can be given back to the various States. If we have this uniform price at the rail head, it will be a very great improvement on the position of today. But this cannot be done in the present situation. The hon. Minister will say in reply that there are many aspects of the industry which are already controlled, that there is the Coal Commissioner and that there are other points of governmental control.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I did not follow it when the hon. Member said that it might be given back to the States. I did not follow the essence of the scheme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The excess which may come as a result of it may be given back. For example, if there is uniform price, naturally there will be a rise in the price in the State of West Bengal or Bihar where we have got actually a lower price today. So, in that way a certain amount may be returned back to the States also. But this question of a uniform price at railheads is very necessary.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Returning back means lower price for those areas.

An Hon. Member: Uniform price everywhere, at all railheads.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Thus the prices at places that are nearby and far-off will be equalised and will be on the same level.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no question of giving back to the States. You appear to be arguing both sides.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Whatever it be, the question has to be dealt with. A uniform price is absolutely necessary if we want regional development. From that point of view we would say that this can only be done if the whole industry is controlled. Without that it is not possible. Therefore the question of nationalisation has got to be underlined because we find that if anything is left to be done voluntarily it is never brought about. For example, the recalcitrancy of the mine-owners can be seen not only on the question of wages but on the question of, say, housing itself. There are Rs. 5 crores with the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and this sum cannot be used because the mine-owners are not prepared to give the land and are not prepared to come forward. Everybody knows that the conditions of housing in the coal-fields are an absolute disgrace to the name of free India. There is no water. There are hardly any roads. The houses are like hovels. In spite of the fact that

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he Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund had the money, there is no possibility of using it for such a long time.

With regard to the question of labour machinery, again and again in this House we have ventilated how these mine-owners with their wealth and money actually subvert and sabotage many of these safety rules and that many people in the Mines Department who should be looking after these things are really under the influence of these mine-owners. There were many cases which were brought forward here. If we could have a nationalised sector in regard to coal, I think, this could be checked to a very great extent. It is not that I say that the public sector labour practices are very good, as we ourselves know and as the hon. Minister himself knows. But this is a question of comparativeness. It is a question on which we sharply criticise the public sector because we expect that the public sector will be above all these things. But when we find in many of the States that the conditions are even worse, then we come forward with sharp criticisms against them.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have every sympathy for the position in which the hon. Member finds herself.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the exact sympathy for?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The position being that the hon. Member is asking for nationalisation, but she does not want to concede that labour is well looked after even in the nationalised industry. That is her difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister going to do something to pull her out of that difficulty?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the clock will decide it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would not like to be in this predicament of having to find the public sector projects continuing to contravene the labour laws in Rourkela and other places, but I would like to point out in contrast that some of the private sector steel factories, mine-owners, steel-plant-owners, steel factory owners like IISCO etc. have better housing facilities in Rourkela and in Bhilai. At least that much should be done. It is not necessary always to say that the public sector is worse, but at the same time . . .

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Even the NCDC is better.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have not seen the NCDC; therefore, I do not know, but I presume that it should be a little better. I think these facilities are very necessary.

There is one new point which I want to add here for this debate, that is, that this nationalisation is being opposed by another very important body, namely the World Bank Commission that came here recently. Recently, the World Bank Mission came here and went round, and they have given a report, and as we know, the American World Bank is a source of boosting up the private sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not want to enter into an argument but I would only like to correct the hon. Member. It will not be correct to describe the World Bank as American. It is an organ of the United Nations; it is not an American organisation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I know that it is the World Bank. But I think, today, it is very well known in the world that the U.N. is controlled by the United States of America. So, I do not want to quarrel on that point here.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think that that is not the position even of the U.S.S.R.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think that is the idea of almost all

the African countries and Asian countries today, though I do not know whether the U.S.S.R. could convince my hon friend very much; at least certain African nations feel like that, and we also feel like that. However, we need not go into that argument for the purposes of this debate. They say in their report that:

"The Mission was of the view that the expansion of the private sector had been restricted as an act of Government policy which had reserved opening of new areas to the public sector."

They oppose even that. They have also said that price control has also discouraged the private companies from investing more in the industry. Therefore, their specific recommendations were that the private collieries should be encouraged to raise all the coal they can, secondly that the restriction on the issue of new mining leases should be lifted, and thirdly that the prices should adjusted to provide the industry with large resources for investment. These are some of the recommendations that they have made. I am sure that this will have a very great effect on the working of the mind of the Ministry, because, after all, the big amount of money is coming; and we want foreign loans. Here again when the U.S. experts on the coal industry came here, they made some sort of recommendations about the private sector mines. Of course, they have not been able to say that the NCDC is worthless; in fact, they have made some complimentary references to the NCDC, but they say that:

"A reappraisal should be made of the coal reserves to allow private sector mines a greater share of undeveloped coal reserves.".

So, the attack is on them. Even the small-scale units which have been reserved for the rights of the Government are being attacked by them. Therefore, I feel that this is a danger which we see. It is not an idealogical question at all, that is, this question of nationalisation of coal. It has taken place in the United Kingdom. I have got the whole history regarding that matter. They have shown that right throughout they tried persuation and they did not want nationalisation, and they tried persuation, and they tried rationalisation, and they tried many other methods, but finally, it was in 1947 that under the Labour Government, nationalisation of coal had to be resorted to. The same is the case in Italy, in France etc. It has been said by our own experts, whose opinion also I can quote to you, that the working of the coal mines in the European countries where nationalisation has taken place much earlier has been much more successful, and Great Britain also had finally to follow this.

Therefore, I think that we should not look upon this as an ideological question. It is not an ideological question. It is a question of practicability. Not only that. It is no use saying that we cannot think about these things because we have already decided on this point. We have got to think again and again in new situations when we are again thinking of a Third Plan, in a situation where the public sector is going ahead. In view of the need for conservation, in view of the need for controlling prices and the need for real planned development of the coal industry, nationalisation of coal mines is very necessary.

Therefore, I move my Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that all the coal mines in private sector be nationalised".

There are some amendments as well. But I find that both Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri Braj Raj Singh are absent.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Resolution

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

is of the utmost importance for our country. Coal is a key industry. Even in the first Industrial Policy Resolution, it was said that the key industries shall all be nationalised. It is unfortunate that even after 13 years of freedom, these coal mines have not been nationalised.

Our coal production today does not exceed 50 million tons annually. The progress of production that is envisaged for this industry in the Third Plan is to double that quantity at the end of the Plan. But if we compare the rate of progress in the neighbouring countries, we shall be surprised that we cannot keep pace with them. We cannot build our country into a powerful country if our production is so low. Today the greatness of a country is judged by its capacity to produce steel, coal and a number of other things. We are at present in a very difficult situation with China. The production of coal in China, according to their figures, has reached 300 million tons. Even if we discount that big figure, it is at least several times our coal production. Even at the end of the Third Plan, we shall be producing only about 100 million tons.

Therefore, I think the most important consideration before the Ministry should be how we can keep pace with other countries. We have to compete with them. We have at least to see that our industry is maintained at a level not lower than that of those countries. If this has to be done, we must do all we can to develop coal production in our country.

Let me say this, that the coal mine-owners will not work except for a profit. In an industry like the coal industry, it is very important that national interests must come first and all other interests must be subordinated to them. Recently, I went round the whole country visiting coal mines to see the conditions of Gorakhpur labour. I was surprised to see the conditions of work in the coal mines. Their practices are old and antiquated. I have seen the working of coal mines in foreign countries, and I am surprised how, in spite of the fact that this is a key industry and in spite of the progress we have made in industrialisation, we have not modernised our coal industry. Our coal miners have to go into the pits, into small seams of 4 ft. height and come back with a load of coal on their backs. I think it is time that we had a comprehensive plan to make coal extraction larger in quantity as well as modernised in operation, by using all the modern methods that are available. Now the extraction is less and the working conditions are antiquated. I therefore think that this is only possible if the coal industry are nationalised. The mine owners always work for profit; they will not do anything which will not give them more profits. They do not look at it from the point of view of national welfare; they only want their own profits. Therefore, in the interests of the nation, in the interests of the Plan, it is of the utmost importance that this key industry should be nationalised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member would like to continue for some more time.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he might continue his speech the next time. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

18·31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 3, 1961/Chaitra 13, 1883 (Saka).

[*Saturday, April 1, 1961/Chaitra 11, 1883 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . 8371—8411

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1251	Mishap to Blast Furnace at Rourkela . .	8419
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2562	Primary education in Maharashtra . .	8425
2563	Central taxes in Maharashtra . . .	8425
2564	Investment in National Savings Certificates .	8425–26
2565	Education of girls in Madhya Pradesh .	8426
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2567	Holiday home for sudents at Ootacamund . .	8427
2568	Land disputes between displaced persons and tribals in Tripura .	8427
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2607	Smuggling at Calcutta Port	8450–51
2608	Central Road Research Institute	8451
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2610	Grant of Legal Assistance to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa	8452–53
2611	Flood relief in Orissa	8453–54
2612	Vijnan Mandirs in Madras State	8454
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2615	Primary and Secondary School teachers in Delhi	8456
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2617	Export of Coal	8457
2618	Report of World Bank Team	8457
2619	Stores for A..C.C Session at Raipur	8458
2620	Iron ore in South Kanara District	8458
2621	Auxiliary Cadet Corps Instructors	8459
2622	Income tax assessment	8459–60
2623	Madras Government officers in Centre	8460
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2625	Central Bill regarding strikes by Government servants	8461
2626	Land Reform in Delhi	8462
2628	Training of I.A.F. Officers in Russia	8462
2630	Bye-products of Steel Plants	8462–63
2632	School of Archaeology	8463
2633	Supply of house-building material to Orissa	8464–65
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2635	Employees in Central Government undertakings	8465–66
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2637	Scales of pay of teachers of Degree colleges etc.	8468
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2639	Employees of Social Welfare Board, Tripura	8469
2640	"Whisky Gang" in Delhi	8470
2641	Petition Writers in Orissa . . .	8470—71
2642	Fire in Delhi . .	8471
2644	Foreign Exchange for M/s. Singareni collieries	8472
2645	Prostitution in Delhi .	8472
2646	Reserve Bank of India branechs . . .	8473

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PIBLIC IMPORTANCE 8473—75

Shri Naushir Bharucha called at the Prime Minister to the proposed lifting of ban on trade with Goa. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 8475—77

(1) A copy each of the following papers:

(i) Report (1960) of the Working Group for the Rehabilitation and Modernisation of the Art Silk Industry appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 24(29)Tex(D)/'60, dated the 30th March, 1961 on the above Report.

(2) A copy each of the following papers:

(i) The Gift Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-eection (4) of Section 46 of th e Gift Tax Act, 1958.

(ii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the New Bank of India Limited and its amalgamation with the Bank of Baroda Limited, published in Notification No. S.O. 600 dated the 18th March, 1961, under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) A copy each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the Tripura State Bank Limited for the year ended the 31st December, 1958 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-sectio (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Report on the working of the above Company (in liquidation) during the year ended the 31st December, 1958, prepared in terms of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . . 8477—78

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:

(i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 28th March, 1961.

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1961, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 20th March, 1961.

(iii) That at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1961, Rajya Sabha had passed the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

BILL LAID ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA . . . 8678

Secretary laid on the Table the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 8678—79

Hundred and twentieth and Hundred and twenty-second reports were presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 8479—84

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K.D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding Oil well No. 1 at Rudrasagar.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS...8485—8581

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power concluded. All the cut motions were negatived and the Demands were voted in full. Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 8581

Eighty-first Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 8581—8631

Discussion on the Resolution by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and the amendments thereto moved on the 17th March, 1961 *re*. adoption of Devanagari as a common script for all regional languages continued. The amendments thereto were negatived and the Resolution was withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 8632—46

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty moved the Resolution *re*-nationalisation of coal mines in private sector. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1961/CHAITRA 3, 1883 (SAKA)

Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

GMGIPND—LS II—30 (Ai) LS—12-4-61—900.